

The Times

LOS ANGELES 1701 1918

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PART I—TELEGRAPH SHEET—10 PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING,

AUGUST 16, 1913.

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LOUSES BANDONS CONTEST.

Standard Oil Files Its Rates.

With the Drought That Its
Gas Lines Are Common
Complaints in California.

Gasoline Comes as a Windfall
to the Many Small Pro-
ducers in the State.

Report That British Syndi-
cate Has Acquired Big
Calgary Holding.

Checks, \$4.75

add another chec-

cheque and fancy.

for a drastic reduc-

tion with less and less

and less of room

for the transportation of oil

to the Coast through its

the Standard Oil Company

which previously declared it

would fight against the law

in the last Legislature making

gasoline carriers. Such

is the largest oil corporation

in the nation.

to the public. The result is very impressive. The

oil companies have a world of the small

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TAKES FLING AT DR. HALE.

Penrose Recalls Why Envoy Left Ardmore Years Ago.

Asks by What Authority He Represents Uncle Sam.

Mexican Debate in Senate Takes Dramatic Turn.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES:
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Penrose forced another debate on the Mexican situation today by introducing a resolution calling on President Wilson to inform the Senate whether William Bayard Hale is in Mexico City as the agent of any executive department of the government; if so, by what authority he was appointed and what compensation he has been given. The White House explanation of Hale's presence in Mexico has been that he was there as a personal friend of President Wilson, "forwarding information."

Senator Penrose declared that he had no desire to complicate further a delicate situation or to indulge in finger-pointing. He referred, however, to dispatches from Mexico telling of the serious plight of S. C. Huiles, son-in-law of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, and who with his wife and little daughter are believed to be in danger from revolutionists near the city of Chihuahua. The Senator declared that unless the mission of John Lind developed marked change in conditions in Mexico, he would address the Senate next week, laying before it certain information he did not dare to disclose.

"Things are getting pretty close to home," declared Senator Penrose, "and are becoming serious, when American citizens are molested and their lives and property endangered. Penrose said he expected an answer of Mr. Lind to be within a few days to set if the mysterious mission of Mr. Lind produces any tangible result. In the event that it does not, early next week I expect to address the Senate on a condition in Mexico which will offer a resolution which I hope, with your views, will serve in asserting the dignity of the United States and its firm intention to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico."

BACON DECLINES TO ANSWER.
Mr. Penrose asked Chairman Bacon of the Foreign Relations Committee if he would reveal the status of the Mexican question. "I am unable to answer," replied Senator Bacon.

"Declining to answer will not continue to be satisfactory to the Senate or to the people of the country," rejoined Senator Penrose.

Hale, Mr. Penrose declared, had been active in Mexico City, "conveying the impression that he is the representative of President Wilson," and had been in conference with Mr. Lind since the envoy's arrival.

OUTBURST BY LODGE.
Senator Lodge charged that the Democrats were trying to treat the Mexican question as a party affair. His statement, made in his speech to the convention by Senator Bacon, that "force meant war."

"Everything is being done that can be done," said Bacon, "short of using actual force, and force means war, and was not prepared to recommend that we go to war, but he was encouraged by intemperate speech at this time."

Attempts by Democratic leaders to stop the Mexican discussion and turn the Senate back to the tariff bill brought an outburst from Senator Lodge.

"I want to support the President in every possible way on this Mexican matter," he cried, addressing the Democrats. "He is my friend alone, but the President of the American people is much more to you. But I want no participation in the handling of this serious situation. You can't have non-participation on party lines, and that is what you are trying to do."

"This question cannot be dismissed with a smile and a sneer."

THREE MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Another resolution by Mr. Penrose calling for conciliar reports as to happenings at Durango since January 1; one by Senator Poinsett, calling for information as to measures to protect Americans in Mexico, and one by Senator Brandeis, calling for a joint investigation by the House and Senate Naval Committees to determine what increase in the navy was being made and what naval programs were under consideration.

In a demand that the Senate could not pass or consider the resolutions until the Foreign Relations Committee had an opportunity to take them up, Senator Bacon urged that all possible support be given to the President.

"While the Senator is deliberating in his committee," interrupted Senator Penrose, "Americans are daily being murdered in Mexico. There is a growing number of citizens in danger of being shot. I have information that more than 100 Americans have been killed and that their names are on file in the Department of State."

The President of the United States is known to the Senate, he remitted Senator Bacon. "He is in good faith, and to the best of his ability, trying to deal with the situation through methods that will save this country from the great disaster of a war. I believe the American people recognize that and are upholding him in his efforts."

Senator Penrose retorted that he believed the administration was engaged in good faith in a patriotic effort to "solve the problem," but he believed it was time to take "some positive measures to prevent further 'murder of men and outrages on women.'

Objections carried all the resolutions over for another day without reference to committee.

HUILES SAFE IN MEXICO.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES:
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Shirley C. Huiles, son-in-law of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, with his wife and child, who were believed by Senator Penrose to be in imminent danger from revolutionists, are now safe in the city of Chihuahua. This information reached the State Department from an American, who had just reached the border from Chihuahua.

With the Huiles family were many other families in Chihuahua waiting to leave for the United States. Others of these families have been made known by the State Department, and names are: S. Leroy Layton, safe at Tampico; Dr. Alphonse and family; Lawrence Elder, Dr. H. V. Jackson and family, all well at Durango; a man named Vito Brancato, it is in Durango, condition improving; and Edgar K. Smooth, well in Mexico City.

The revolutionists have served notice to the public not to travel on the railroad between Chihuahua and Laredo, although trains are reported to have been running there as late as three days ago.

CONSUL EDWARDS TAKES HAND.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES:
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—American Consul T. D. Edwards dispatched a message to Chihuahua today, informing Consul Martinez Lettieri of the flight of Shirley C. Huiles, son-in-law of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, and family, who had been running there as late as three days ago.

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PEACE MESSAGE FOR CARRANZA.

President Wilson's Envoy Reach Rebel Camp.

Constitutionalist Chief Is Mysteriously Absent.

Four Federal Officers Are Promptly Executed.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES:
CONSTITUTIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PIEDRAS NEGRAS (Coahuila) via Eagle Pass (Tex.) Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]

The first step in the peace plan of President Wilson was taken tonight, when Dr. Henry Allen Turner and Capt. Armstrong of the International Peace Forum arrived in this city with a message from the American Executive.

A few minutes later, the peace commissioners were received by Gen. Rodriguez, chief of the Constitutional army in this city, and upon his arrival in Eagle Pass were met in the center of the international bridge by representative Carranzistas leaders.

The mysterious absence of Gov. Carranza is much commented on this time, especially in view of the fact that he was present in Mexico City at the same time.

As far as can be learned, the Constitutional army has been sent to the front to assist in the defense of the Mexican frontier.

The peace delegates were accompanied from San Antonio by Dr. Jose Gomez, chairman of the Constitutional army in Coahuila, and upon his arrival in Eagle Pass was met in the center of the international bridge by representative Carranzistas leaders.

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G' FISHING WITH GUNS.

Republican River Runs Dry and Game Warden Arrests Poachers.

Four Thousand Federals to Join With Gen. Ojeda.

SUNDAY MORNING
No Quarrel.
DERALS KILL ALL PRISONERS.

Man of Durango
Cousin Was Shot Dead.
Landed at Galveston.

Unlucky
Mistake Was Made in
Reno.

Violent
Looting Is Common
and Everyone Suffers.

What Will Happen to the Train?

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Many
people are worried about the safety
of the train from San Francisco to
Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Aug. 15.—The
morning session was given over to the cross-examination of Lois Norris,

which left her narrative unshaken, and
the testimony of Nellie Barton, a friend of Mrs. Martin Warrington, with
which the government rested.

Mrs. Barton related her part in the episode which resulted in the collat-

eral indictment charged against Diggens and his co-conspirator, Charles E. Barron,

with conspiracy to suborn perjury.

There will be no session of the court in this case tomorrow or Monday.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Back and forth, across and criss-

cross, Lola Norris was led over the

testimony she and Marcia Warrington had given to the defense, to shield

the two young girls from public curiosity, he

and the government rested.

The women tried

to keep the photographers away

from them, managing their

hair, matching their

clothes, and even trying to

keep the whole party of

photographers away within twelve hours. He left

himself in the hands of his cousin, Roger Palmer.

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**Marvelous
BEAVERS WIN
FOUR STRAIGHT.**

*Cap Rodgers Brings Derrick
Home in Ninth.*

*Gene Krapp Comes Out
Ahead in Exciting Duel.*

*Tenth Straight Victory on
Home Grounds.*

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch] By the score of 8 to 1, Midget Gene Krapp was a brilliant, exciting duel from front today. The best part of the demonstration was that the McCrory boys waited until the ninth inning to turn the trick.

After closing out a couple of hits, Rodgers opened the ninth by dropping a double-hander. Tosses longer over first base. By great heeling he beat Carr's throw to second. Rodgers and Deane had just faced in the tying run a couple of frames before, but Rodgers is captain of the Beavers. Naturally, the captain has to do something more than remarkable. Bill faced the situation with the heart of a Indian lion.

He started down the barrel at one of Freddie's curve balls and sent it hurtling into center field, whistling off the top of the fence and down the third base line. The right fielder came with the winning run and 4000 fans cheered the extra. Tossen relaxed for the first time in nine long strenuous hours.

Krapp had won the fourth straight from the Gulls, ten straight at home, for they took a clean sweep of the dual series before venturing on their last road trip. The world

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch] By the score of 17 to 12, the Beavers won their third straight from St. Louis today. Fromme and McLean, the old Cincinnati battery, worked their first full game together in New York uniform, and the Cardinals made only four runs off Fromme. Wing's home run put into the grand stand in the third inning saved St. Louis from a shutout. The score:

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BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
WORLD'S RECORD
THREE HEATS.

*ANNE AND DUDE ARCHADE IN
CLOSE FINISH.*

Wonderful Race Won by Dude Archdale After Three Hair-Raising Heats—Goes White First Heat by a Nose—Marge Hat Takes 215 Pace—All Races Good.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
DETROIT, Aug. 15.—A world's record for three heats in a trotting race was established today at the time of the Grand Circuit meet of the State Fair grounds, when F. G. Jones of Memphis, drove Dundie Archdale to victory in the free-for-all with Avril, Goss up, contesting every inch of the way. The time for the heats was 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:04½. Avril winning the first heat and Dundie Archdale the next two.

The former record was made in Memphis two years ago when Billy Cook defeated Spanish Queen in 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:04½. Spanish Queen winning the first heat.

Marge Hat, winner of the Board of Commerce stake on the opening day, captured the 215 pace this afternoon and Lillian Arnold won the 2:12 trot.

There was a rivalry between George and Jones in the free-for-all. Jones came both Avril and Dude Archdale. Friends of the two drivers had had a controversy as to who would take the prize. Jones took the Archdale mare in route, but the two drivers kept her in that position all the way around. In the first one, however, Goss made a beautiful drive in the stretch and won by a nose. George never was a

both Avril and Dude Archdale rode beautifully. There was never the suspicion of a skid, each animal moving with precision and smoothness of a perfect machine.

In winning the 2:12 trot with Lillian Arnold, she proved his performance of M. and M. day.

White, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

Black, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

Red, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

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Yellow, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

Pink, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

Orange, 2:04½, and 2:04½.

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Pitchers and Twenty-One Other Players Used in Woozy Ball Contest.

As Seen From...

WALLOP TIGERS IN A COMEDY EXHIBITION.

Trolls Out Seventeen Players While Howard Cuts Thirteen—Patsy O'Rourke Shows Class and the Ball—Nine Heavers Are Used in the Comedy of the Tragedy.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Soos were out in it, and the story of the day gives all varieties of the different names of baseball.

The Soos were in the lead, and Manager Kene had their backs up against the wall, and he was the champion. He was particularly popular, though, and four

GLADIATOR.

soons were held to their bags. McDonnell, hitting for Griffin, dropped a Texas tenner in back of third and two more runs scored, making the score 10-2. The Indians then scored one out to Cartwright, but when Kene started to score, it filled up the bases and was responsible for three runs.

Leftfield faced a difficult situation with three on base, but he held his work and with those pitched balls struck out Malone. In the ninth the former Pittsburgh star kept out of trouble and Soos won the Soos game.

Soos	McDonnell	Cartwright	Malone	Leftfield	Griffin
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
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14	0	0	0	0	0
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36	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0
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164					

Graphic Times



Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.;
Tadema; W. M. Brown;
John Lavery, George
Henry, etc.
H. R. H. Prince of Wales;
of Austria; the late
Emperor of Germany and a host
of other famous artists and authors.
Cor has a wonderful
collection of costumes drawn from all

the courses of study in this school

and individual instruction in

modelling, drawing from the

anatomical, and still life,

perspective, mechanical

and architectural drawing, wood carv-

ing, painting and designing;

classes are maintained in

pottery and ceramics, bookbinding

and manuscript illumination,

decorative posters, etc.

Within the past year the Masters

are at the head of this school

as instructors in drawing

and mural art, the work

of the new studio, the

new wing of the building

and new windows

have been added.

The courses of study in

the other members of the faculty of

the Los Angeles School of Art and

are: L. E. MacLeod, founder

and director; Eugene Frank, paint-

ing and drawing; C. F. Hart-

man, artist; A. J. Mc-

Donald, artist

and teacher; M. E. Reid, artist

and teacher; A. J. Kohler, principle

and teacher; Langdon Smith, illustra-

tor; MacLeod, M.E., secre-

tary; Arthur, Dr. Mac-

Leod, M.E., secre-

tary.

This school will be the

best in Southern California

and will have the

privilege of offering Julian

Paris, free scholarships to

students.

Students and parents who

have been here

will be interested in the

work done by the

school.

The school will open on

August 20.

ENRICO SCOLLO WHITING

Los Angeles Attorney of

Law, serving Mob Resistance in Police

protecting the Curfew Law.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Enrico Scollo, attorney for the defense, was sentenced yesterday to 15 years imprisonment for his part in the Boston police riot.

The District Attorney said

he would "recommend the

police to the state

for trial.

The defense, which included

Julia C. Jones, and

John Mahan, Prof. Allott, Dr. Mac-

Leod, and Prof. W. A. Spalding,

etc., asked for a new trial.

The court denied the re-

quest.

"It's the first time in

my life that I've had to

say no to a defense,"

said Mr. Scollo.

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WIFE BLAMES
THIRD PERSONCharges Silhouette Dress
With Immodesty.
Husband Fined for Violating
Fashion's Rule.Twinkling Shadow
Him to Police Station.

A married man in Los Angeles was arrested in the sight of a shadow shirt draped over an attractive girl so fascinated by it that he followed the shadow until the girl ran into the police station for relief. He was arrested.

At Fifth and Main streets, the living at No. 611 Central Avenue, transacting some household chores when Miss Lillian Lamont came along. She was out for an afternoon among the stores, a piece of a fabric that draped about her like a shawl, and then in the shadow of a Beau Brummel or frill edged with the merest suggestion of lace; the sleeves are long, collar high. \$5.75.

Another model of Chiffon shows the bodice of fine lace in groups. The white lace front has a Beau Brummel or frill edged with the merest suggestion of lace; the sleeves are long, collar high. \$5.75.

Then there are others of Chiffon, some with a touch of bright colored embroidery, others decorated in various small ways, at prices from \$7.50 to \$15.00.

White Hose for All Shoes

Good dressers wear White Stockings now-a-days with or black hose as well as with white.

SILK HOSE AT \$1.00 PAIR

Of special importance is this line of White Silk Stockings. Good to look upon, good to wear and particularly good for the money. Little garter top, sole and toe. \$1.00.

HANDSOME SILK VESTS \$1.65

Silk Vests in white, pink or light blue; a most lovely garment at the price. All sizes, \$1.65 each.

LIGHTS AND SHADERS

Four blouses to follow, pastel new and then dropping below, looking and starting, until the day that comes over Miss Lamont's nearly changed the look of the blouse.

25c and 50c values. 25c.

50c and \$1.00 values 50c.

Kaiser Gloves for Summer

Gloves whose finger tips are guaranteed to outwear other parts of the glove.

16-button lengths, black, white and colors, at \$1.25 and \$1.75 a pair.

Two-clasp length of same at 50c and \$1.00.

318-320-322 SOUTH BROADWAY

Learn to Play the Ukulele!

Here's your opportunity to learn to play the famous instrument of the Hawaiians. We have made special arrangements with Professor Kai, a native Hawaiian widely known as the foremost Ukulele Player, to give a

Free Lesson to Purchasers

An unusual opportunity, never offered by a Music House in Los Angeles. Professor Kai gives complete courses of instruction on the ukulele in his office, one-on-one, and found that it is only a patient and kind teacher who can teach the ukulele to those who were not accepted into the class. After standing by Kai himself, the student can leave nothing to chance.

"It certainly leaves nothing to chance, but I am one of the few who would before we act in the matter we should bring in the

ment of a wise person."

Miss Grace Fazio, in the professor's office, came and found that Kai was only a patient and kind teacher who can teach the ukulele to those who were not accepted into the class. After standing by Kai himself, the student can leave nothing to chance.

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ment of a wise person."</p

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News

Pasadena. ONE SHARP SHORT CLASH.

**Pasadena Board of Education
Is Decidedly Puzzled.**

**Woman Teacher Has Fight
to Recover Standing.**

**Long Beach Will Lose Its
Military Band.**

**PASADENA, Aug. 15.—The confi-
cation by the Board of Education
yesterday afternoon of the request
of friends of Miss Margaret J. Stewart,
former instructor in oral expression
at the High School, who had been
reinstated, pressed by accusations that
Principal Jerome O. Cross of the
school, who had assumed military
service in the matter, resulted in one
short, sharp clash and Miss Stewart's
loss of the position. The members of
the board were divided on the question
and their vote was a tie with
the result that she was not reas-
signed.**

**Yesterday's session was the second
of which her case was considered. At
the first, William A. McBride, vice
principal of the Los Angeles High
School, appeared with former Judge
G. A. Gibbs, in her behalf. It was
then that Cross was criticized, but as
she was out of the city at the time
the matter was postponed until yes-
terday.**

**Without discussion the board voted
immediately upon convening. The
question was whether or not Miss
Stewart's application for reappoin-
tment should be accepted. If
McBride and L. N. Smith voted not
to accept it, and Mrs. S. W. Odell
and W. E. Gramie to accept it, with
a "leave-of-absence" clause attached,
Cross was absent from the meet-
ing.**

**Miss Stewart was present with some
of her friends, including Dr. Edwards,
who asked leave to ask a question or
two. The Board of Superintendence
of Schools then voted that she had
not been notified of the result of a con-
ference held previously. He replied
that he had supposed that she would
call his office and telephone to him
to find out what had been done for
his reappointment. He added that he
had rather looked with favor on such
action until she had taken the course
he had, which made it impossible.**

**"It is now a question of what
Miss Stewart is able to do. The ques-
tion that any administrative officer will
understand," said Superintendent
Rhodes.**

**Miss Stewart declared that she had
done all her own arrangement for
the matter, only asking her friends if she
was doing anything that would be un-
becoming, and that she had not been
influenced in her course by Dr. Ed-
wards.**

**Dr. Edwards, in turn, rose to say
that his only interest in the matter
was that of a taxpayer.**

**President McBride of the board
asked Edwards whether he would
have the same right if he did not
support the principal of the High School,
and the latter declined at first to re-
ply, saying that the question was an
open one and called for a criticism
of Principal Cross. He then, how-
ever, said that he should expect the board
to do what it thought was just in the
matter.**

**Miss Stewart was charged with in-
competence in the time she was
employed by the board, and he
said that he would not support her
again unless she would make a new
application for reappointment. He
also said that he would expect the board
to do what it thought was just in the
matter.**

RANDT? NO, SIR!

**It did not take the City Com-
missioners, who were scrupling in every
detail, in even so short a time for
the coming year with a budget
they have had to cut to the bone, long
to say no yesterday when J. H. Simp-
son, president of the Labor Day As-
sociation, asked them that they for-
bid a band for that occasion. De-
spite the fact that the Municipal
Band, which only plays in the winter,
has long ceased giving concerts,
the commissioners' communica-
tion in which he concluded with: "We would ask your honorable body
for the Municipal Band on that day."**

**"Have we a Municipal band?"
asked Commissioner Hamilton.**

**Commissioner Salter called at-
tention to the fact that the city has
already done a great deal in hastening
to get the new picnic park in the Ar-
royo Seco ready by Labor Day, and
he incurred additional expense in
doing so. Commissioner Allen and
Salisbury said that they would
send checks for \$5 if it were decided
to hire a band, but the request that
the city provide music for the cele-
bration was politely, but firmly, turned
down.**

HUSBAND IS MISSING.

**Mr. Elizabeth Larin, of No. 224
North Euclid avenue, yesterday ap-
pealed to Constable Newell to aid her
in finding her husband, whom she has
not heard from for three months, and
who she believes to have fallen into
the hands of the rebels in Mexico. He
had been a member of the Larin family
in Lower California, by the con-
tracting firm of Robert Scherer & Co.
He left Pasadena six months ago and
she who he had been earning \$75
a month as board and room had
no news of him since. Suddenly
letters ceased to come and she has
waited in vain for three months be-
fore asking for help.**

**Mrs. Larin has a baby two months
old and another child five years old.
She can't want and has almost
distracted with worry over the safety
of her husband.**

MAKES REPLY.

**Pasadena's formal reply to South
Pasadena and Alhambra, relative to
the proposed joint construction of a
canyon, to extend from the south and
the Pasadena side to the San
Gabriel River, and the joint management
of the use of the farm by this
city, was made yesterday by the City
Commissioners. It is an outline of the
terms under which the City Commis-
sioners are willing to abandon the use**

**of the farm and a declaration that
Pasadena stands willing to pay its
share of the cost of the proposed
improvement, which it has been esti-
mated will be \$10,000. The commu-
nication follows, in part:**

**"At or before the end of three
years from the time of beginning of
successful treatment of sewage
by the city of Pasadena, will attend the
disposal of sewage, until all of the
farm north of El Monte road and will
deliver to said person or company
all sewage not needed for crops and
grasses on its farm south of El Monte
road."**

**"At or before the end of five years
from the time of beginning of each
successful treatment, the city of Pas-
adena will abandon the disposal of
sewage upon all parts of its present
farm and will deliver to said person
or company all of its sewage."**

CITY BRIEFS.

**The Board of Trade is searching for
relatives of Edgar Stevens, who
was struck by a train and killed at
Beaumont last week. He stayed for
a short time at a hotel here, but he
left that nothing is known of him.**

**Mr. Daniel McDaniel and Mrs. H. A.
Blackburn of Alameda, Calif., went to
Los Angeles to consult the county
librarian relative to the proposed es-
tablishment of library at Altadena. The
establishment of one has long been
desired.**

**PASADENA PIGEON CLUB annual young
bird show at 115 E. Union, 14th, 15th
and 16th. Admission 25 cts. [Advertis-
ement.]**

DETROIT VIDA DEL ARROYO, Pasadena.

**For perfect food service and cuisine
dine at Casino Cafe, Redondo Beach.
[Advertisement.]**

PASADENA IS AIR CENTER.

**Supply Station for Dirigibles Which
Are to Be Manufactured Wholesale
in that Suburban City.**

**PASADENA, Aug. 15.—That Mon-
rovia will be the regular supply station
for a fleet of sightseeing dirigibles
is the announcement made here today
by Neil Hampton, the famous air
pilot, who arrived in Monrovia last
night shortly after midnight with the
First Aero Navigation Company's big
airship. Now Monrovia is being
assembled at the plant of Southern
Counties Gas Company in South Mon-
rovia.**

**This city has been chosen for the
First Aero Navigation Company's supply
station because of the success of the
local gas plant in manufacturing a
high grade of balloon gas.**

**Dr. W. H. Price, who has
negotiated with the various
gas companies formerly controlled
by Dr. Price and taken from him by
lower court judgments. One suit al-
ready started is to recover possession
of the Psychological Temple or ob-
jects in it. Another is against Dr. Price
and the attorney general.**

**Price's attorneys today state that
they will follow up these victories by
deciding favorably the appeal of
the attorney general against the
decision of the trial court.**

**This city has been chosen for the
First Aero Navigation Company since
the beginning of the first dirigible, three months ago, has
been completed, negotiations to supply the
gas for the first flight which the com-
pany proposes to build.**

**Dirigible No. 1, which is being as-
sembled today near the gas plant by a
corps of men under the direction of
Neil Hampton, the general manager
of the First Aero Navigation Com-
pany, embodies the latest idea in
airship construction. The great cigar-
shaped envelope is 12 feet in length
and 12 feet in diameter.**

**The capacity of the envelope is
100,000 cubic feet. The framework,
which carries the motor, propellers,
etc., is of laminated spruce, with a
steel tension cord of great strength
stranded steel wire of great tensile
strain.**

**The framework is of the type
of the aerial navigation cord, which
is suspended by almost a hundred
feet of tension, turning to the net
which covers the envelope.**

**The motor used to drive the big
aircraft is a sixty-horse-power Aero,
four-cylinder and air-cooled. The
two shaft-driven propellers each
six feet in length are centrally located.
The gasoline tank has a capacity of
twenty-five gallons, sufficient for a
twenty-four-hour run.**

**The big dirigible will be guided by
a central rudder fixed in the side, and
lithium propellers will be used, each
of which will be assisted in changing
course of the vessel by a sliding weight
fastened beneath the framework.**

**The car will be in two sections,
each four feet in length, and will be built
of wood.**

**The lifting power of the monster
airboat, exclusive of its own weight
and that of the motor, frame and car,
will be over ten tons, or about a dozen
passenger cars, when fully loaded.**

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**The car will be in two sections,
each four feet in length, and will be built
of wood.**

MOVEMENT TO UNITE.

**Presented to the largest audience
that has yet gathered in the Long
Beach assembly, the following resolu-
tion was unanimously adopted this
morning:**

**"Whereas, a movement is on foot
to unite the temperance and prohibition
offices of our state to bring about the
substitution of a prohibitory amendment
to the constitution of California in 1914, and
Whereas, the liquor traffic of our
state is the forces of evil generally,
and that the forces of evil in opposition
to the submission of such an amend-
ment, and**

**"Whereas, it behoves the
righteous-minded citizens of Cali-
fornia, do their utmost to make our
beloved community clean before the
opening of the great exposition in
1915, and before the vast horde of
foreigners begin to pour into our
state, which is sure to follow the
opening of the Panama Canal, there-
fore, be it resolved, that we will do
our best to bring about the adoption
of the proposed amendment."**

**Resolved, That this Long Beach
assembly declares most emphatically
for the submission of such prohibitory
amendment in the year 1914, and
we personally pledge our moral sup-
port to the cause and our frankness
in bringing about its adoption, in
case it is submitted.**

HUMAN SUFFERING.

**INGLEWOOD, Aug. 15.—Miss
Mildred L. Allison, a retired missionary
worker now past seventy years of age,
and very suddenly, at 12 o'clock
this afternoon, of a missionary school
in the First Presbyterian church at
this place. At the close of a talk
in which she related the triumphs of
missionary workers in India and with
which she was deeply impressed, she
said: "What are we doing?" She dropped uncon-
scious and upon examination of doctors
who were hurried to the church,
was pronounced dead of apoplexy.
About twenty-four years of her mis-
sionary work was in India, where she
spent several years in the service of
the Indian government. She has
resided in Ingleside ever since her
husband, Mr. William Kain, died.
She has only one relative on the coast—a
niece, Mrs. Mary Peterson of Los An-
geles.**

AGED MISSIONARY PASSES.

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She has only one relative on the coast—a
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PEACEFUL LIFE.

**Pasadena's formal reply to South
Pasadena and Alhambra, relative to
the proposed joint construction of a
canyon, to extend from the south and
the Pasadena side to the San
Gabriel River, and the joint manage-
ment of the use of the farm by this
city, was made yesterday by the City
Commissioners. It is an outline of the
terms under which the City Commis-
sioners are willing to abandon the use**

Long Beach. SUPREME COURT IS INDIGNANT.

**Former Litigation Results in
a Favorable Decision.**

**Long Beach Assembly Adopts
Peculiar Ordinances.**

**Poultry Association Will Not
Hold Show.**

LONG BEACH, Aug. 15.—Word

**was received today by Daly and Daly,
attorneys for Dr. W. R. Price, that
the supreme court has overruled two
more decisions of the lower courts
which were adverse to him.**

**The cases, which grew out of the
rise and fall of the National Gold
Dredging Company, which Dr. Price
promoted, were those of Sewell vs.
Price, et al. and Sewell vs. Johnson,**

**In the case of Sewell vs. Johnson,
it was claimed that Dr. Price had
diverted his property holdings
to escape judgment.**

**The plaintiffs secured judgment in
the Superior Courts, but were ap-
pealed.**

**One went to department one of the
Supreme Court and the other to de-
partment two. Each one on the same
facts arrived at conflicting opinions
and the attorneys secured a rehearing
before the entire Supreme Court, the
result being that the court decided in
the case of Sewell vs. Johnson, that Dr. Price had not been guilty of the
fraud alleged and reversed the lower
court's decision.**

**Price's attorneys today state that
they will follow up these victories by
deciding favorably the appeal of
the attorney general against the
decision of the trial court.**

WATER QUESTION AGITATES.

**South Pasadena Citizens Are in a
Situation Which May Result in Puri-
fication of Water Companies.**

SOUTH PASADENA, Aug. 15.—

**Water questions are again agitating
the citizens of South Pasadena, and
the situation has become so acute at
one point of the city that the residents are
demanding that something be done at
once, although it is hard to determine
just what should be done.**

**The patrons of the Glendale Water
Company are as usual,**

**but the citizens of the Sierra Vista district
are in the deepest trouble, while the
Lincoln Park people who use this wa-
ter are being only slightly inconveni-
enced. The trouble is caused by**

**the company west of this city to be used
as an experiment station under the
act passed by the last Legislature.**

**Each of this area is admirably
situated for such a station, it being
traversed by both the Foothill boule-
vard and the Valley boulevard, the
Santa Fe and Southern Pacific rail-
roads, and the Pasadena and San
Gabriel canals.**

**Domestic water and electric
power are also available.**

**The only cost to the State will be
the purchase of water stock which
can be purchased anywhere the
station is finally located.**

**The through line is now under con-
struction and will be completed about
the first of the new year, and imme-
diately following it is hoped the line
will be opened to the northwest section of
the city which has been concentrated and will accommodate a large popula-
tion.**

**It was challenged by other preachers
and his theories derided, but his
disciples never lost faith. Soon the
water was drawn from the spring
schemes by which Dr. Price built
a fine three-story home for them, too.**

**He was a persistent and
admirable promoter and**

**Dr. Price became a promoter and
organized the National Gold Dredging
Company, which operated in the bed
of a northern river, but never seemed
to be a success. Finally the dredger
burned**

Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

CONDUCTOR'S ACT EXPENSIVE.

Nevada Supreme Court Affirms Judgment in Favor of Widow of Mrs. Fox of Express Train.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

RENO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. Mamie Forrester of Houston, Tex., who some time ago received a judgment of \$10,000 against the Southern Pacific company, has had her judgment affirmed in the Supreme Court.

It will now amount to about \$15,000, with the interest that has accrued.

Forrester was riding on a Southern Pacific passenger train through Nevada, when the conductor accused him of having a scalper ticket, and the conductor walked through a rainstorm to the nearest station and contracted pneumonia, from which he later died.

Tribute.

CONTENDS STATE IS FLOURISHING.

TREASURER ROBERTS POINTS TO TAXES POURING IN.

California Will Have Eighteen Million on Hand to Be Disbursed by Johnson Regime—However, Six Thousand Corporations Will Be Delinquent by Monday Night.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

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STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE.

Four Unionites Attack Two Electricians at Work.

One of Assailants Stabbed but Is Carried Away.

Clashes at San Francisco Are Still Numerous.

Tribute.

CONTENDS STATE IS FLOURISHING.

TREASURER ROBERTS POINTS TO TAXES POURING IN.

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LOS ANGELES (Loc Ahng-hay-i-ah)
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THE FIELD STAFF.
Now that as much as twenty pounds may be sent in a single package by parcel post, perhaps the stork will use this form of conveyance instead of automobiles and so cut the cost of transportation.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
Langford is again signed up to fight Jeannette. This is getting to be a habit with Sam. But Jeannette is about the only man left in the business who will stand up with him and he cannot stand up to him.

HAD TO BE.
Eight smoke inspectors were dismissed in Chicago for taking too many smokes and other things. The Civil Service Board seems to have decided that where there was so much smoke there had to be some fire.

THE RIGHT STAMP.
For a week the post office at Los Angeles has been selling parcel post stamps to be used on letter mail. The weight of some letters, both in construction and sentiment, is enough to justify their being sent by freight.

Glad to see him.
The man who started a big bootleg campaign in Southern California is visiting in Los Angeles. He seems to be like the waiter in the cheap restaurant who could not tell the customer what his order would be like because, while he worked there, he did not have to eat there.

THE STRING.
Thomas W. Lawson is willing to show how much he hates Wall Street by giving Gov. Sulzer \$100,000 to fight Tammany Hall. Thomas is a dandy little old, last year's advertiser, but he does not intend that it shall cost him any real coin. That \$100,000 is only stage money, or rather it is only talk stuff. He only means to give it providing twenty-four other men do the same thing. It is not likely that he will find that much money lying around loose, and we hardly think he expected it.

A PAIR.
A woman so unfortunate as to require a divorce has gone on record in a tirade against marriage. The right spirit would be that it is worth a life of pain for many if only a few men and women who are large, steadfast and loving shall find the miracle of happiness together. To speak against marriage is a crime which only the happily and the sacredly-married can understand. Any one who ever had the least glimpse of a true relationship must always feel when they think or speak of this subject that they are upon holy ground.

SOLOMON AT SAN FRANCISCO.
Up north where there is a big bay almost as good as the Los Angeles Harbor and a city with so many hills that it never knows whether it is up or down there lives a wise and a just judge. Yesterday he tried a case between two girls where one claimed damages for a hat plume which had been destroyed by the other. The girl who was being sued had a good plume of her own and the court settled the case by taking the plume from the girl who had it and giving it to the girl who had none. To have been strictly up to the mark the court should have ordered the plume cut in two with his sword.

REVERIES.
Did you ever sit in a reflective mood and have wonderful thoughts fall about you like shining visits? Sometimes in such a mood memories come trooping home to heart and brain in a flood of tenderness and realization. When this atmosphere of memory and of thought rests over men continually they have rare presence and power. Others may not know the magic of the spell which such men weave, but they are always attracted to them. The fool may be afraid of the thinker, but he respects him. When the brain is so full of splendid chambers it is strange that the lights in this palace of the king are not more often seen from the windows.

GUN CULTURE.
The peace programme of Andrew Carnegie is evidently not favored by the New York City Board of Education, for the use of the rifle as a part of the curriculum of the public schools there is being strongly urged.

Attention is being called to this propaganda," says a Boston paper, "by the appearance in newspapers in various sections of a 'special feature' in which a philanthropic business man of New York, with a military title, sets out the claims of the gun-in-hand culture and concludes with a plea that the expense of installing guns in the public schools ought not to be borne by public-spirited citizens like himself, but should be assumed by national and State governments."

The injunction given by the Spanish father to his son was "to shoot straight and tell the truth." But the same father said to his boy on his departure from the parental roof, "Go, my son, and remember that you cross the Alps to steal."

Quite enough attention is being given in our schools to athletic training so as to impress into the minds of our youth the truth that physical condition depends on correctness of habits. To add rifle practice to baseball will be to teach the young idea how to shoot, literally as well as metaphorically.

A TONGUE-TIED AMBASSADOR FREE.
"Whatever," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "may be said of the manner in which the provisional government of Mexico was set up and headed by Gen. Huerta, about which there is a good deal of obscurity and dispute, it became the de facto government of the country by authority of the Congress and in accordance with the only constitutional method for meeting the exigency that existed. Those who refused to accept it or to give it support until a new election could be held, and who proceeded to cause all the trouble they could, had nothing that could be recognized by other nations, and it was hardly to be expected that Huerta and his advisers would admit that there was occasion for mediation by a foreign power between them and the rebel leaders whose followers called themselves 'Constitutionalists,' but whose methods of warfare savored strongly of brigandage."

The "Constitutionalists" who have achieved success over the Huerta forces in a few localities apparently lack both the power and the disposition to protect the lives and property of Americans and Europeans who have acquired large interests in Mexico, and some of the uncontrolled Federal forces have been guilty of outrages as well as the insurgents.

But our government cannot demand protection and reparation of Zapata or Carranza or other rebel leader, and how can it be demanded of Huerta when we slam the door of negotiation in our own faces by refusing to recognize him?

Fortunately for all concerned, the day of election for a President of Mexico is only about two months away, and it is among the possibilities that the result of that election will be acquiesced in by all parties. Ambassador Wilson could undoubtedly throw a great deal of light on the situation, and it is safe to conjecture that his disclosures—if he were free, as he soon will be, to make them—would not redound to the credit of President Wilson. It is because of this fact, doubtless, that President Wilson has not dismissed Ambassador Wilson, but is trying to tongue-tie him by keeping him in office. Once he is free he will be at liberty to talk, and his talk will make "mighty interesting reading."

And that description of reading is forthcoming in a series of twelve papers to be written for the enlightenment of the American people. The Times will print 'em.

GIVE THE BANKERS A CHANCE.
No sooner is it proposed to assemble delegated bankers at Chicago for the consideration of the administration banking bill at Washington than violent prejudice indulges in outbursts of alarm and indignation, remarks the Sun of New York. The bankers are told in almost so many words that they better stay at home; that the country, meaning the politicians, knows very well what it wants in the way of a banking system, and that it is going to provide it without any advice from the best informed. Yet the call issued by the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association for a conference which shall include all classes and sizes of bankers in the country, in order to put banking opinion on record in respect to the administration bill, would seem to contemplate a fit and timely procedure.

There is, says the Sun, danger that the political bill of attainder against New York bankers will be too generally applied. The whole banking community has not forfeited its right to a public hearing because eastern finance has been popularly discredited in the eyes of Pajolism. What objection can there possibly be to a banking convention, representative of the entire country, which shall examine the projected currency measure and express constructive judgment as to its merits and defects? Such a convention could not make but for the good of the country.

Has there not been enough unreason in this business? The process of shaping banking legislation has been conducted with very little help from the very men best qualified to give it, the idea having prevailed until lately at Washington that the less bankers had to do with the bill the better. That the bankers of the land think otherwise is not difficult to believe, and that it will be for the good of the country if they get together and express firmly their matured views should not need argument.

No new law can provide a satisfactory financial organization which will work well unless the whole banking body co-operates heartily in its workings. Such co-operation cannot be obtained unless the bankers as a whole are convinced that it is a just law, sound and safe. There are limits to the coercions of government, and in no direction are they reached more quickly than when politics undertakes to compel capital employed in a business from which it can be easily withdrawn as from banking. Nor are the consequences of coercive attempts likely to be so disastrous elsewhere.

That the situation is better understood at Washington than it was a few weeks ago is implied in the belated amendment of the banking bill according incident recognition to banking opinion. That the banking body favors legislation to provide improved financial machinery is not debatable, and we are confident that the administration will welcome the assistance in establishing a better fiscal organization which the bankers are preparing themselves to give.

Give the bankers a chance. They are not bad citizens, and most of them really know more about banking than some of the politicians.

THE REFERENDUM.
Not much good can be expected from a supposed remedy for ancient ills after it has been proved a direct incentive to fraud. The referendum, once hailed by the now moribund Progressive party as a second Magna Charta of popular rights, has become a forged weapon in the hands of unscrupulous politicians.

It only required the nasty mess revealed in the manufactured petition of the Earl-Haynes-Norton outfit to uncover the real motives entertained by the original framers of the referendum bill. This petition designed to hold up the salaries of 900 county employees to gratify the personal pique of Tobias Earl, has shown itself to be under investigation, a sink of perfidy and a weller of falsehood.

Unfortunately for the late would-be di-

Is "Putting It Over."



INCONSISTENCIES OF THE TARIFF BILL.

In a Senate speech a few days ago Senator Smoot called attention to some of the inconsistencies in the proposed Democratic tariff bill in the following words:

Wheat, flour, corn and corn meal, meat, potatoes, swine, cattle, sheep, and various other farm products go on the free list, including beet sugar. Then of the manufactured products, wire, type, steel ingots, etc., steel rails, printing paper, nails, spikes, horse shoes, leather, boots and shoes, pig iron, hoop or band iron for baling cotton, certain kinds of leather gloves, bituminous coal, cash registers, linotype and typesetting machines, sewing machines, typewriters, shoe machinery, sand, blast and slag machines, agricultural machinery, all sugar cane machinery, bagging for cotton, and various other manufactured products, the raw materials of which are durable in most cases, go on the free list. But rice, peanuts and bananas, grown in the South, are put on the dutiable list.

By the people generally.

In Porto Rico rice is considered to be equivalent to 100

pounds per capita. In China and Japan the consumption is nearly three times that per capita.

But corn, wheat, potatoes and other such products go on the free list,

while rice is made dutiable. If protection were being extended to agricultural industries in general, there would be ample reason for imposing duty on rice. But when other products are put on the free list with the pretense of reducing the cost of living, there is not a shadow of reason why rice, peanuts and bananas should not be treated in the same way.

In the bill passed last year machine tools, printing presses, etc., were put on the free list. In this bill they are made dutiable at 15 per cent. Of course it was a monstrous piece of work to put machine tools or printing presses on the free list, but it is even a worse crime to put bread, sugar, boots, and tobacco, typewriters, wire, etc., on the free list now.

The exports of boots and shoes from Great Britain have increased enormously in recent years, and the number of persons employed in that industry in that country has more than doubled in twenty years.

There are 40,000 women employed in the boot and shoe industry in England, and over 21 per cent. of them earn less than \$2.40 a week.

A man working full time earns from \$2.22

to \$2.30, and it is with labor paid such wages that the 215,000 persons employed in that

industry in this country are to compete hereafter on a free-trade basis.

There are nearly 30,000 persons producing wire, over 12,000 producing typewriters, over 20,000 sewing machines, 81,000 paper, 27,000 leather, 60,000 agricultural implements, and those and other manufactured articles on the free list. They also to be protected, with only comparatively few thousand employed in the industry.

In rice cleaning mills there were only 1,777 employed in 1900, and that was a less number than were employed five years earlier.

But rice is a southern product, as are peanuts, and has a protective duty, though wheat, potatoes, and other northern products go on the free list,

to say nothing of the great sacrifices in manufacturing industries.

In the same way the House put wool on the free list and then made the hair of the Angora goat, a Texas product, dutiable.

There are many thousands

and persons engaged in producing wool, who are paid the highest agricultural wages, and only a comparatively few persons engaged in the Angora goat industry.

Both products should be dutiable. But making wool and goat hair dutiable was preposterous.

The Senate committee concedes that

fact by putting both on the free list.

In the same way it has changed the ridiculous House provision, making wheat, oats, rye, flour, bread, etc., go on the free list,

and also by putting wheat and live stock on the free list along with meats, hides, etc.

There is nothing gained in attempting to fool the farmers, or any other workers or producers.

The Senator referred to legislation to exclude Chinese, etc., while this bill proposes to admit pig iron and other of their products.

China now controls the pig-iron market

on the Pacific Coast, and, and when the Panama Canal is opened, will control the trade on the Atlantic Coast.

There are large mills now in operation in China and Japan, and the question in the future will be that of competition with the starvation wages of Asia, instead of the low rates of Europe.

Mr. Smoot spoke of the great benefit

which was conducted by the

Senate.

What will become of the country

when women are the equal of men?

And when the ladies probably have more

money than men?

Buffalo Bill is back!

He is the man who sits in the game too long. The only one is the

that business is to make a killing out of

the desert.

He has gone on the浪花 in spite

of the men who abandoned their entry but

on, and on a piece

across the desert home and trying to

about 150 acres, and hoped

all at the sale, but was

discovered.

The Frakes land came under

the hammer. Receiver R. O. W. Robinson

addressed to the crowd in

the sense of his audience asked that

the old man wept when he

had lived alone for years'

his wife was

corroded and he had worked like a

slave.

As it will be

as ever

is God.

Troyan and a chance.

"Let him

anybody bid

for him

low him

minimum price

he was paid

too much.

It appears in the investigation that

are corporations in the country

compelled to look after their interests

Washington in a legitimate way, and

some that are "shoddy."

Thirty million dollars of gas are

turned up by American firms

method of storing the gas power

on these sites would solve the

problem for power stations.

If the United States

Mexico the people there would

one man to rob the country

a woman who hangs on a post office

is seeking to protect her from the

of his brutal husband.



Mrs. Mamie Wade (left), Mrs. Daisy Williams, The women in a remarkable case involving the alleged theft of papers from the husband of Mrs. Wade by Mrs. Williams. The complications arise from the fact that the papers are said to have included several love letters, and that Mrs. Wade learned of it.

Troubled Waters.

NOW WIFE AND LANDLADY, THEY'RE BOTH AFTER HIM.

HERE is more than a suspicion that has arisen through the arrest of Mrs. Daisy Williams, a comedy producer of a rooming-house on Central Avenue. She is to be given her preliminary examination Monday in Justice Summersfield's court on a charge of entering the room of H. D. Wade, a Pacific Electric motorman, and taking documents and letters from it.

Yesterday, Mrs. Williams, who has been boiling over with wrath ever since her arrest, became acquainted with Mamie Wade, wife of the handsome young motorman. Together they went to Captain Loran's office and there learned that Wade's recent included letters from a Miss Brady and a Miss Cohen, as well as correspondence from an eastern married person.

Miss Williams and Mrs. Wade quickly decided to join hands in trying to get even in a feminine way with Wade. It is alleged that the two have evidence sufficient to furnish Mrs. Wade with grounds for a

charge if she decides to take such action.

"We don't see what Wade's love affairs have to do with the case against Mrs. Williams," said Deputy District Attorney Graham, who will be the unpleasant duty of prosecuting the woman.

"Our evidence is that Mrs. Williams entered Wade's room and two

deeds, letters and other things, I think trying a love affair but an alleged criminal, shall go right ahead with Wade's case."

Wade asked for Mrs. Williams' arrest. His story at the District Attorney's was that his landlady entered his room with a purpose and took his papers to hold until he paid her money for their return.

A search warrant was first issued. Mrs. Williams admitted to the officer that she had the papers. Her arrest followed. She furnished bail.

With an angry wife and an enraged landlady camping on the trail of one lucky man, the result is not hard to guess.

Justice Summersfield has ordered an extra supply of bailiffs to preserve order in the courtroom during the preliminary examination.

They would get value received in advertising and I think they will.

"You have a rival for the 1912 convention in Seattle and it is receiving the support of Portland, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma. You must see if you cannot persuade them to come over to Los Angeles. These conventions are good for all. I know that at the English convention two years ago I heard an address on 'How to spend money on advertising' which was worth all the money I ever spent to attend these gatherings."

Eugene Readings.

LIBRARY BOOKS FOR GROWN-UPS.

YOUNG AND OLD ENJOY STORIES IN WINDOW DISPLAY.

New Volumes on Exhibition in Window of Water Department Office on Hill Street—Long List of Popular Books Tending to Help Growth of Human Plant.

Old Robinson Crusoe; Mother Goose, Grimm's Fairy Tales and the favorite books of grown-ups who were boys and girls a generation ago, are rubbing shoulders with the Wizard of Oz, Treasure Island and the new cowboy, school and scouting tales, in the attractive window display which the public library now has at the water department office on South Hill street.

Hundreds of grown-ups as well as the younger folk are stopping to see the beautiful editions and interesting titles, and then are making haste to visit the children's room at the library so that they may borrow other copies of the books. A large number of new books have just been added to the children's department.

A unique feature is a score of books about children, for parents, which have been selected for this exhibit by Miss Maud Duke Andrus, a graduate of the Chicago and Los Angeles Normal Schools, and an expert on child study. Miss Andrus is in charge of the experimental school at Wilmington and has been a librarian, too, so the selection should surely be helpful.

Following is a list of parents' books, any of which may be borrowed from the Los Angeles public library: Abbott, On the Training of Parents; Hall, Adolescence; Hall, Youth; Lodge, Parent and Child; Marshallsay, How Children Live and Their Relations; Oppenheimer, The Care of the Child in Health; Griffith, The Care of the Baby; Wheeler, The Baby, His Care and Training; Gilman, Concerning Children; Gilman, The Home, Its Work and Influence; Wiggin, Children of the Woods; Newell, The Logic; Burbank, The Training of the Human Plant; Wagner, Youth; Sully, Studies of Childhood; Shinn, The Biography of a Baby; Holt, The Care and Feeding of Children, and Van de Water, Little Talks With Mothers of Little People.

C. L. Simpson, National president of the Association of Real Estate Exchanges, who was the guest of the Los Angeles Realty Board at luncheon yesterday.

Wonder City.

(Continued from First Page.)

Their children will interest more than the record of this city's growth, and the record of its financial and industrial progress, because it has taken from the United States so many productive of the soil and the cities of the East are jealous of Los Angeles, because its call has been answered by men of large fortunes and big capitals.

The National Real Estate Association embraces eighty-seven real estate exchanges in the United States and Canada. Your own State has twenty-three exchanges, and the Western Association has nine. The national convention of 1912 will be greatly enhanced, if you can bring San Francisco, San Diego and other of your realty boards into the national organization. At present only Oklahoma, Texas and the Los Angeles Association are members. This does not give your city the influence with the convention that it ought to have. Your secretary made a fine impression at Winnipeg at the convention which adjourned to the Hotel Royal York, and I hope you will send a big delegation to support him when you go to Pittsburgh next year to act for the convention here in the spring that follows.

IMPORTANT BODY.

Our National Association is of importance in helping every board with local problems, and in making a digest of desirable state legislation affecting reality conditions.

"At Winnipeg the spirit of hospitality was exceedingly gracious. Real estate men there paid \$10,000 to the chamber of commerce to take care of 600 delegates on a three-day trip through a wonderful country. They left that

YOUNG AMERICAN ARTIST ENGAGED

Helen Warrum to Appear in Leading Roles.

Important Opera Companies to Exchange Talent.

Wanted—An American Operatic Orchestra Conductor.

BY HECTOR ALIOT.

Word has just been received that Helen Warrum, one of the youngest American singers, associated with the Chicago Opera Company last season, has been re-engaged.

This talented soprano, although born in Indianapolis, has many friends here, who applauded her when she sang the double role of "Bartmann" and "Devman" in "Hansel und Gretel," last season.

While the parts did not accord the young artist a chance to fully display her histrionic and vocal ability, it could not conceal an equipment that time would eventually disclose.

The new contract will insure her a broader recognition, to which she is fully entitled.

Mrs. Warrum's engagement is a confirmation of the recent attitude of grand opera managers in selecting native talent.

The season about to open will be a notable one in the annals of grand opera in this city.

Everywhere there seems to be a demand for the production of translations or original compositions in our own tongue.

For years the very exclusive Metropolitan Opera has dominated the grand opera field, Italian music, sung by Italians, conducted by Italians.

In recent years French music and artists have been accepted for a limited engagement, and so it has been with Wagnerian operas.

Guided by Oscar Hammerstein, the F. T. Barnum of the opera game, who has the finest seat for talent, the metropolitan opera has not objected to the inevitable: the founding of the popular-prime Century Opera Company under the direction of the Aborns.

Anything was acceptable last season that would defeat Hammerstein, the ruler.

The fate of the new venture could not have fallen into better hands, as the Aborns have a long past success in popular production of light opera.

One of the first and best moves of the new organization has been to inaugurate a system of exchange between the Century in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

By the recent treaty of alliance, these four opera centers will exchange talent, especially for the production of grand opera in English.

There can be no doubt that the scheme will work more satisfactorily, than we will eventually benefit by it here.

But while grand opera in English is projected, an American opera hoped for and an increasing number of American artists engaged year after year, one crying need is overlooked.

Wanted—an American Conductor.

If one looks over the names of the leading grand opera conductors in America today, one is only found who is native born and actually engaged—George Zemsa with Hammerstein. All the others are foreigners.

The most capable American conductors are engaged in leading symphony orchestras.

No substantial progress can be hoped for grand opera in English until our leading opera houses can boast of an American orchestra leader.

Whether he is Italian, German, or French, the European conductor is usually foreign in his sympathies. He has little love for the native audience, unless the latter has served a long apprenticeship in Europe and has been duly indoctrined by some well-known foreign grand opera house.

The foreign-born English-speaking conductor seldom understands our language and appreciates its possibilities, because if eminent, he has been especially trained in the superiority of his own native tongue and music.



Helen Warrum,
American soprano to sing again with Chicago Opera.

GREAT SIERRA PROJECT PHOTOPLAY BACKDROP

DIRECTOR E. J. LEHAINT of the Selig Motion Picture Company, with his group of players, returned yesterday from a three-week sojourn at Cascade, in the high Sierras, where the Pacific Light and Power Corporation is spending millions on one of the world's remarkable engineering undertakings. This corporation has maintained for a year a camp of 1000 men in the heart of the wildest part of these mountains and has constructed fifty-six miles of as difficult and scenic a railroad as is to be found on earth to enable the work to be carried on.

The Selig people were the guests of Superintendent of Construction F. T. Barnum, who is in charge of this Herculean task.

With the enthusiasm of children the sturdy electrical engineers under Thebo welcomed the advent of the picture people, and added a touch in continuing the series of the most startling effects ever seen in photoplay. Terrible dynamite explosions, men balancing across dizzy ravines on wire cables,

runaway lumber and the massive railway trestles sent crashing down—nothing was too big for the mountaineers to whom it was "nothing."

Mrs. Stoll, the wife of the director, little Sally, actress, and the engineers, students and naturalists, were a locality where women were plentiful, she would say, and card, out it is not to be believed that she created a scene of farce.

Two amateur soldiers, a

soldier, Germany, who

of Superintendence. They

stood to have been

the company

in their presence.

By the use of a telescope

was to be seen

more than a living wage.

His church,

which he has pastored for six

years, has several times tried to

give an increase of salary upon him,

with the same result.

Peter

Marie

in Collier's says of him:

"A Tennessee

director is a character

of the man's preaching.

Like the

men in Christ's breast,

he tears

directly into the vitals of a man till

his heart is laid bare to himself.

Now

understand why some men say they

cannot hear him often.

They could not

not and resist him."

Dr. Trust

will

not speak

at both services.

The voter," said

the direction

of Frank J. Fenlon, will sing

in the morning

and evening.

There

was

a mystery back of the

case

the evidence did not

charge

according to the

law.

After the case without trial

was

over

the

defendant

will

be

on trial

for

murder.

Deputy

District

Attorney

will

discuss

the

case

in

the

morning

and

noon.

There

will

be

in

the

afternoon.

There

will

be

in

the

evening.

Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theatre

EVENTS IN LOCAL SOCIETY.

DELIGHTFUL surprise musicale was given in honor of Miss Katherine Cameron Elbert at the home of Miss Kate Wright, No. 111 South Union avenue, Wednesday evening. The enjoyable programme was presented by Miss Cora Glass, Miss Lydia Cleveland, Miss Kate Wright, Miss Eleanor Bristol, Miss Anna Denkmann and Miss Olga Orth.

Birthday Party.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, at her home on West Temple street, celebrated her twentieth birthday anniversary this week. The evening was spent by Mrs. Joseph Korbly, Mrs. Frank Colton, Mrs. J. Averwek, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Miss Martha Averwek, Miss Mabel Dichen, Miss Moore, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Zella Smith, Miss Gweneth Caniff, Miss Jessie Nancay, Miss Rosina Thompson, Claude Finley, J. O. Edwards, Roy Walker, Roy Kuttner, Harry Boston, Eddie Johnson, Joseph Colling and Glenwood Colton.

Balanced Tuesday.

Mrs. Martin Hoffman of Los Angeles, accompanied by her children, Miss Rosalie Hoffman and Frank Hoffman, called Tuesday evening to Sierra to Honolulu for a visit to the Hawaiian Islands. They will return to Los Angeles early in September.

Evening Party.

Miss Louise Weber entertained a party of friends at her home, No. 112 West Forty-third street, Tuesday evening. Music and games were enjoyed, with delicious refreshments following.

Misses Indiana, Miss Freda, Misses Peter McGarry, Miss Gertrude Lewis, Miss Emma Schulze, Miss Leona Higgins, Miss Marie Weber, Miss Leona Weber and Misses Kenneth, Misses Verna, Vesta Culp, William Connelly, Misses Kitch, William Connelly, James McGivney, Chester Roberts, Setherland, Clifford Schulze, Christy Easter, Edwin Stine, Art Wilson and Harry Wilson.

Holiday from Wedding Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Connor have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of relatives in this city before going to their home at Palmsdale. Mrs. O'Connor before her marriage had been Miss Marion Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ford, No. 907 West Forty-ninth street.

Deaver Guests.

Mrs. Villah Meyer of Denver is a guest in this city and has taken apartents at No. 111 North Oliver street. Mrs. Meyer is remembered as Miss Geyer of Polo, Ill., and will be pleased to see her many former friends.

People Card Club.

A charming group of ladies comprising the Cleo Card Club, interested in dancing for the summer season, as is usual, decided to meet fortnightly, entertain with a picnic luncheon, and enjoy their games of cards out in the Park for the day, and the tables were spread under a huge oak tree. Following luncheon five hundred was the pleasure of the afternoon, and there were visits to Browne and Mrs. French. A special guest present for the day was Mrs. Adelaide Austin, and members were Mrs. Ellis Friend, Mrs. Arnold Forsey, Mrs. Robert Brady, Mrs. Mabel James, Mrs. Danielian, Mrs. Maud Scott de Normanby and Mrs. Louis M. Bruce.

People Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. J. Lawton of Bakersfield and Los Angeles and their daughter, Mrs. Harold, a former society girl of Los Angeles, and Miss Maud Lawton, who have been the house guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Humphries of Forty-second street, have taken a cottage at Arrowhead Park for the season.

Arrowhead News.

Heinrich Radok of Berlin is passing some weeks at Arrowhead Hotel, enjoying the trail and resting after a strenuous journey. After where he has extensive interests. Radok is something of a scientist and chemist, and is devoting part of his time at Arrowhead studying the rock formations and the mineral springs abounding in this vicinity.

BELIEVE HE'S INSANE.

Many Complaints of Veterans Who Received Entertainment Under Alleged False Pretenses.

It is likely that an effort will soon be made by the Federal authorities to have Charles Smith, the veteran who is in the County jail charged with impersonating a Federal officer, sent to the military hospital for the insane at Tularosa.

Within the past few days Postoffice Inspector Ranger has received complaints from the Alexandria, King Edward, Angelus and northern hotels, the California, the Plaza and other places, most of them keeping and other alluding that Smith had secured goods and entertainment from them, asserting that he was an attaché of the Treasury Department with headquarters at the State of California.

It seems to be the opinion that the old man is not entirely responsible for his acts, and he will be put away where he will not again impose on business men.

IS QUITE A RECORD.

Two Church Buildings Are Dedicated Within a Month, and Public Is Pleaseed.

WAN NUYS, Aug. 16.—Dedicating two \$10,000 church buildings in one month is quite a record for so small a place as Wan Nuya to make, but if the plans do not miscarry it will be done.

The Methodists are figuring on dedicating their new house of worship on Sunday, August 21, and the Presbyterians have already consecrated their edifice, on Sunday, August 5.

Just what the programme will be for the Methodist dedication has not yet been decided, but organ, piano, hymns are expected to precede the dedicating sermon, and special music will be arranged for the occasion.

HYDE PARK POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Leroy Rankin has been appointed postmaster at Hyde Park, Los Angeles county, vice F. P. Simonds resigned.

IS GIVEN ONYX OFFICE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Leroy Rankin has been appointed postmaster at Onyx, Kern county, vice H. A. Wirth, resigned.

Up and Down Broadway.

FERRIS GIVES SOME PARTY.

Sunday Will Go to Omaha With Florence Stone.

Harrison Hunter's Valet to Be Real Actor.

Irene Franklin Refused to Be Little Eva.

BY GARDNER BRADFORD.

Night before last Dick Ferris gave a party. Now those who know Dick probably won't read further for they all know that when he does things he does them right. Personally, though, I missed a whole lot, because Van Peet and I did not arrive until late.

The man who made the Great Raymond famous and went around the world four times with him said that in all his experience he never met so many good fellows all at one time.

And certainly Broadway was there. Almost the first one I encountered was Jack Lait, whose new play, "Help Wanted," is shortly to be seen at the Morosco. He was busily engaged trying to convince Coblets of the San Francisco contingent that playwriting is the life. You see, Jack writes himself in Chicago, and he never gets tired of pitying the rest of us.

Fred Mace of the Majestic players, was on hand too, and he and George Wellborn did the best they could to keep John Blackwood from passing the hat for his Little Theater.

And of course all the newspaper boys were there, and most of all, Dick himself trying to entertain on three floors all at once.

It wasn't until yesterday morning, while clearing away the rubble of Dick's confederacy to make the room for his star, Mrs. Ferris, who on the stage is Florence Stone, lies to Omaha Sunday and will open the Boyd Theater there. Of course the urbane Richard is going too, but will be back in time for the opening, after which he is going East on an extended trip which will last until the call back to that dear Los Angeles gets too strong for him.

I encountered Senator Matilda yesterday, fresh back from a trip to Europe. She picked up a lot of new dances over there, she tells me, and I rather expect they will be introduced to us via the Egan school. One of the new numbers, though, which she explains, is too startling for any but an asbestos floor.

Just who so many of the longhorns No. 99 were following the Australian I could not figure out yesterday. I discovered that glimmers of real elk in their native haunts are a feature of one of the films there.

And now steps into the limelight Harrison Hunter's valet, Tom Mori, and states that he is a better actor than his master. He is to have a chance to prove it tomorrow, as he will be the servant in "The Washington Square."

Irene Franklin, the lured-toop, who is now at the Orpheum is on record as being the best actress in the country. Once but here was a time when she balked. During her stage career which began when she was but six months old, the little red head had played almost every character in the plays she was in, in fact, but little. She never could be persuaded to play the angel child.

June because they think they are going to have a baby, and one of them, one is lightly passing over the fact, hat little Grace Valentine is going to give her first leading role shortly. I would like to make a little wager that the name will bigger than the girl.

This far she has to make a failure of anything, and her versatility has been demonstrated on many occasions. And the audience is always with her, which, after all, is the main consideration.

Winnie Baldwin is camping on the trail of Oliver Morosco. The way she camps on the trail of Sherry, in Madison Avenue, nothing half so tempestuous and so temacious as this off-stage sleuthing.

And it is all because the price of red silk hosiery has gone up 25 per cent.

Now it happens that in "Madame Sherry" Miss Baldwin wears out a pair at every performance, and has been standing the daily expense of a new pair. But she can't afford it, and now she demands that either she get an expense bill, or a barefooted dance.

The Orpheum is topsy this week and all in view of the elephant act which is to be a feature of the bill next week. Now Stelle Mayhew, and others of the human elephants in the big time, can be cared for nicely, as the stage was made with due regard for their avoidances.

But not so with the real Jumbo. In the first place, the big stage is being bolstered up with huge beams, and as there are no elephant dressing rooms in the Orpheum, one is being built out in the aisle.

Worst of all is the feed. You see, the property man has to tend to this, and for several days he has been running around the Orpheum compound, trying to get enough fodder to go round.

It was a terrible disappointment to Doug Roda when he learned that the beast would not eat palm branches.

The Jumbo, on finishing the act, will be given a special meal, and a bell will be rung to give air of bustle which has prevailed in Van Nuys for some weeks past.

With crews of men working on the new building, and for the first time work in the Pico 1000 Whistlers, the work, work on finishing up the second story of the grammar school, the building in progress, masons going to market daily, and many more workmen, Van Nuys shows more activity than it has for some months.

IN GIVE ONYX OFFICE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Leroy Rankin has been appointed postmaster at Onyx, Kern county, vice H. A. Wirth, resigned.



Grace Valentine.

The charming little ingenue of the Morosco company, whom Oliver Morosco will give her first really big opportunity in the ingenue-leading role of Gertrude Meyer, the young stenographer, in Josh Lait's powerful new drama, "Help Wanted," which will be given for the first time on any stage at the Morosco Theater one week from tomorrow.

Chance Has Come at Last.

GRACE VALENTINE GIVEN STAR ROLE IN NEW PLAY.

A GAIN pursuing his policy of youth which has proved so successful with the production of "Madame Sherry" at the Burbank in which Selma Palty scored such a success, Oliver Morosco is in the premier production of Jack Lait's play "Help Wanted," give another youthful member of his organization a chance to play a really big role.

The part is excellently suited to

Miss Valentine, who since coming to the Morosco, nearly a year ago, has had a series of remarkable common success.

Oliver Morosco is in the lead.

"Help Wanted" promises to be quite as forceful in bringing these conditions to light as "Within the Law,"

has proved in exposing the conditions

which surround a young woman

who pursues another line of endeavor

to make a living.

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Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

The Magazine of the Sensuous Soul

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

TEN CENTS

Recent Cartoons.



The case of Maxine vs. Maxine
Cleveland Film Center

At present, Gen. Obregon is in Mexico, Mexico, on matters of state, and many festivities, in which America, Spain, and the general head, are the order of the day.

In addition to her many accomplishments, Mercedes, París speaks English fluently and is popular with a host of friends among Mexicans and Americans.

Gen. Obregon is a reformer, in

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly.
(Insert title of publication.)
at Los Angeles, Cal., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
(Name of Postoffice.)

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered to the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the office of the postmaster.

NAME OF—

Editor, Harrison Gray Otis,
Managing Editor, Hugh McDowell,
Business Manager, Harry Chandler.

Publisher, The Times-Mirror Company.
Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

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Harry Chandler, Times Building, Los Angeles.
F. X. Pfaffinger, Times Building, Los Angeles.
H. E. Andrews, Times Building, Los Angeles.
Eliza J. McFarland, 1340 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. O. Chandler, 2401 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.
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None

If additional space is needed, a sheet of paper may be attached to this form. Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

H. G. OTIS, President
For The Times-Mirror Company, Owner.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of June, 1913.

T. L. CHAPIN
Notary Public

In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California
Form 3526. 5-6912 (My commission expires Nov. 1, 1913)

Illustrated Weekly

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

Established Dec. 6, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.

Jan. 4, 1912, and May 31, 1912.]

Dedicated to the development of California and the Southwest, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles strong in fact, statement and information; intelligent correspondence, poetry and pictures; the West, the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

Illustrations in tone and color; Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the deserts, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."

An informative weekly vehicle of present day thought, opinion and conviction; the steady champion of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are honestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required.

Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the author is not guaranteed.

Subscription rates: 10 cents a copy. With The Sunday Times, \$3.00 a year; without, \$2.00 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

No
Depression
Here.

Whatever may be the fate of proposed legislation at Washington, and whatever conditions may be created in the business world elsewhere, nothing short of a great financial panic can affect the Pacific Coast. There are too many vast projects in sight, both public and private, in the way of development and other work costing millions of money, to affect the Coast in any way short of a financial earthquake. New population is coming in everywhere, with new capital aggregating an immense sum, and opening up new enterprises as well as enlarging those

Herbert K.

Wake up, man! You've over slept yourself. This is the year 1913.

We've forgotten whether Maud S. was a horse or an actress—at present we're holding races five miles in the air. A 70,000-ton ocean steamer just arrived in port. A French scientist is photographing the row between a leucocyte and a phagocyte with a moving-picture camera. Surgeons are transplanting shin bones from calves to cripples. A man named Marconi guarantees to deliver messages to ships 3000 miles from shore. For \$8 you can hire Cassini to sing any of his songs as many times as you wish, and Sousa will drop around with his brass band for a private performance at a selection.

Because you can hear your voice, you think you're in possession of your wits, but the rest of us know that you are talking in your sleep. Lay off for a week or two and from

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Contains all the news; besides special unequalled features, indeed a great variety of popular articles from eminent writers and more advertising matter than any other newspaper extant.

It thoroughly covers Los Angeles and Southern California, also reaches the wonderful San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Its popularity is attested by the fact that it carries twice as many "Want" or "Liner" advertisements as any other paper in the Pacific Southwest.

The Times gives its advertising patrons greater value for less money than any other medium, and supplies its readers with exclusive and reliable news.

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The Times-Mirror Company

New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

[Entered Jan. 8, 1907. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.]

[Jan. 6, 1912, and May 31, 1912.]

With the development of California and the Great West the exploration of their marvelous natural resources and the exploitation of their wonders and beauty. Poetry American sketches, solid articles and a full statement and information; brilliant illustrations, poetry and pictures; the mountains, the farms and the range.

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With every article of present day thought, opinion and discussion; a journal of views, opinions and discussions; the steady champion of liberty, law and justice in the nation, holding up the hands of the poor and weak, without distinction, who are striving to better their condition in life and to make out of home, country and civilization.

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Great Transportation Enterprises.

Road building is the most active of all enterprises all through the great West these summer days. British capitalists are reported to be backing a road from Ensenada in Mexico territory on the Pacific Coast to connect with the Southern Pacific of Mexico at Magdalena, giving the people of the Lower California peninsula connection with the Imperial Valley country in California. Around Porterville in the San Joaquin Valley the extension of citrus fruit groves is demanding the building of fifty miles of new road. The Western Pacific is planning to tap the San Joaquin Valley with a feeder, the first link to run to Fresno. Of course once the road reaches there, it must go on rapidly to Bakersfield to tap the oil territory, and once there it is only a jump over the mountains to Southern California to tap the orange crop. Up in the north-eastern corner of California there is an enchanting stretch of territory without any railroad at all. It is reported that a new railroad company backed by the Western Pacific will build a fifty-five-mile link into Modoc county. It will reach Surprise Valley, where an irrigation scheme to cover 64,000 acres is planned. The Santa Fe is still busy double-tracking its lines west of Santa Fe, N. M., and is planning an independent line over the Tehachapi Pass in California, this last to cost \$3,000,000. The Salt Lake road is planning a relay of its road with ninety-pound steel. A thirty-nine-mile stretch from Los Angeles to Ontario has just been completed. All the work is expected to cost \$1,199,000. The right of way for the Pacific Electric Short Line to Santa Monica branching off from Vineyard Junction has been nearly all secured. Fifteen thousand dollars has been set aside for a road up in Trinity county along the river of the same name, and this brings the appropriations for road purposes in that section of the State to \$25,000. In this connection it is pertinent to remark that the Governors of three States are to meet soon at Eureka, in the extreme northwestern part of California, for the purpose of planning an all-along-the-coast road.

The Coast Salmon Catch.

Salmon, that king of food fishes, is running in myriads all along the coast. The other day the run of sock-eye in the Fraser River broke a strike, the swarms of fish calling the idlers to their nets. And now come reports from Alaska that the salmon run there is immense, single traps having taken as many as 120,000 red salmon in three days. It is estimated that the catch will be a million fish in Alaska.

Brave Men These.

IT IS seldom that this department of the Illustrated Weekly indulges in harsh criticism. But it is impossible to restrain one's indignation on reading of the wanton destruction of seals on the Santa Barbara Islands, the vicious and cruel destroyers killing the parent seals by which a great many baby seals perish from hunger. The men who do this act of wanton cruelty are a disgrace to the human race.

California Mining Interests.

IT IS startling to the minds of old-timers to read about a mining strike near Placerville. This city in the Argonaut days rejoiced in the sobriquet of "Hang Town." It was one of the first "diggings" in the State to become noted. The other day a ledge of tungsten was struck that paid out \$361,000 to the ton. Of this, \$345,000 a ton is for tungsten and \$16,000 for gold. Grass Valley is another old mining camp celebrated from the earliest days. But right in the city, while digging a pit in a garage for a gasoline tank, a two-foot ledge of "pay dirt" was struck six feet below the surface.

How We Farm in California.

IN KERN COUNTY there are no less than 1500 pumping plants from which water is obtained to irrigate the crops. A third of these were bored during the last year, and from ten to fifteen drilling outfits are kept busy all the time. A pumping plant of ten-horse-power will irrigate about thirty acres, and the total acreage under irrigation by this means is about 45,000 acres. Down in the Hemet Valley a woman has bought a big tract of land and intends to install a pumping plant on every forty acres. It makes the farmer independent of the skies and gives him water for his crops just when and where he needs it.

California Fruit.

THE Hemet Canning Company has sold its entire pack to one Chicago concern. The sale embraces 150 carloads of peaches and apricots. California fruits in every shape are bringing good prices, and every one engaged in the industry is making money. An orchardist in Butte county has 100 apple trees thirty years old, and off of one of these he picked sixty boxes of a single crop and sold them at \$1.25 a box. This is at the rate of \$75 a tree. Let no person jump to the conclusion that this is an aver-

age apple crop. But let no person discount the statement too much, for the profits on California apples are exceedingly handsome. This orchardist in one season from his orchard has gathered 730 boxes, sold at the price stated above, making a total income of not far from \$1000.

Still Land for American Farmers.

THE Federal government has fourteen surveying parties in the field in Arizona laying out 3,500,000 acres of the public domain. This work is being done at the re-

Chief Joseph, Nez Perces



[Drawn from Life by E. A. Burbank.]

Chief Joseph sat for a portrait for me in 1899. He was then about 60 years old, of medium height and robust constitution. He lived at Nes Pilem sub-agency, fifty miles from the nearest town, Wilbur, Wash. The Columbia River had to be crossed in a dugout canoe, manned by a Nes Pilem Indian, to reach the sub-agency.

Chief Joseph had two wives, one rather old, who remained at home and did the housework; the other was young and attractive and generally accompanied him on his trips. Joseph was industrious; he had several acres of good tillable land and raised lots of hay. He was very fond of Gen. Miles, and would say: "Gen. Miles nice man; has good things to eat." He was always the general's guest when he went East.

Before Joseph sat for his portrait he asked several searching questions—what I wanted to paint his portrait for, what I intended to do with the portrait, etc. He was one of my best sitters, but was greatly relieved when the portrait was finished and refused to sit for another then, but promised if I ever returned he would pose for two more portraits, and he kept his word, for in two years I returned to Nes Pilem and painted two portraits of him.

Joseph made several trips to Washington to get the President's permission to return with his small band to their own people in Idaho, but the request never was granted. It was an expensive trip for Joseph, as he was compelled to take an interpreter with him. When Gov. Stevens urged Joseph's

father to sign the treaty giving up their land, he refused, saying, "I will not sign your paper. I can think for myself; no one can think for me. If I sold this land my people would have no home." Before long, however, white settlers established homes on the Nez Perce land in spite of the aged chief's remonstrances. By this time old Joseph had become blind and feeble and could no longer speak for his people. It was then that young Joseph took his father's place as hereditary chief and made his first speech to white men. Said he to the agent who held the council: "The white man has no right to come here and take our land; it has always belonged to the Nez Perces Indians, and we intend to defend it with our lives."

The agent informed him he had orders from Washington for his band to move upon the Lapway reservation. Joseph replied that they would not go; that they were happy and contented where they were, and all they asked was to be let alone. Soon after this Joseph's father died. He promised his father on his dying bed that he would protect their land with his life.

Joseph soon saw that they must either go to the reservation or fight, and said he would rather go than to have the blood of white men upon the hands of his people. He saw that war was inevitable. On October 5, 1877, he surrendered to Gen. Miles. He and his band were finally taken to Quaw Paw agency, Indian Territory, where a great number of them died from malaria. Joseph died September 21, 1904, at Nes Pilem.

quest of the State Land Commissioners expect that most of the 1,600,000 acres selected under institutional grants will be secured in 150 townships now surveyed. Applications have been filed by the commissioners in less than 100 sections of school land not yet surveyed.

Our Busy Harbor.

DURING the month of July the commerce numbered 262, having a net tonnage of 1,000,000 tons, and carrying crews numbering 1,000 seamen. These brought in nearly 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. A pretty busy port.

To Compete With the Railroads.

NEWS reaches us from the Far East that the Cramp yards in Philadelphia are being built two first-class passenger steamers for use on the Pacific Coast, in competition with the Hill railroads. They will sail along the Pacific Coast from Diego to the mouth of the Yukon. Simultaneously comes the report that the Hamburg American Steamship Company, the North German Lloyd Company, and the Cunard Line are competing for a rate for steerage passage from North German ports to Seattle of \$65.95, a cut of \$30 from \$95. This is in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal to take place in less than a month from now. By all means let us hope that North European stock will not have had millions of these passengers and that they have made the best possible country.

Things Move Rapidly.

THIRTY years are ordinarily a long time in the development of a city in the building of a city. It is but a single generation of the human race in the history of cities in that time when cities grow and sections no sensations. It is different in the Great Northwest, by the shores of the Western Sea, where things are seen to move at a rapid pace. This is not a thing of long ago, but marked the course of affairs in California for the last fifty years. The pleasure is to say that men here count by months instead of years, and this continues at the present day. In Pasadena, at the corner of Colorado street and Raymond avenue, the Citizens' National Bank of place is undertaking the construction of a great seven-story block. Thirty years ago that corner was probably planted to trees, and all of Pasadena was almost entirely innocent of any business element of any kind. Today the Pasadena Valley is a city of no mean pretensions, with fine theaters, magnificent and prosperous banking institutions. The bank in question reads a lesson in needless wisdom to all business men in this Great Southwest. Several years ago home for the institution was chosen this corner and looking back to the time when building a one-story structure directors put in foundations and walls in carrying six additional floor. In this way they have avoided the expense of tearing down the building erected 30 years ago.

"First visit, go away.
Second visit, come and stay."

Thus California creeps into the very fibers of the heart.

Time has been when California was deemed mainly a winter resort; and when the name conjured up the blue sea, the white sand, and the league-long Pacific rollers breaking. Tourists have been in the habit of coming after Thanksgiving or the holidays and leaving about the first of May. This limitation is indeed a great mistake. The so-called winter months in California surely have their glory, but if they wear the laurel, summer wears the bays. Not only is the vast stretch of coast line as pleasant as in winter, but now the mighty hills of the great back country beckon, beckon, beckon.

An Opportunity Here.

ONE who has stood on the highest point of Ganesh Park, Pasadena, has with a glance about the visitor and the resident country on the face of the earth. Los Angeles dealer sent in order to mona to have gathered up and shipped the city 16,000 pounds of poultry, or of about 16,000 chickens. One dressed chicken of good size is 10 cents for less than a dollar. They sell them back in the Middle West farms for 25 cents apiece, and housekeeper made all her money of the sale of poultry and eggs the day of specialists, and there is here in Southern California for a number of enterprising people to make and go on to a fortune in the raising of chickens to supply this great city of Los Angeles and the surrounding towns around. It takes a lot of time to make omelets, turn-over and hash for this number of people. Now it is mind that when the next comes in seven years these figures will be

All the way from the Mexican line on the south to the Oregon line in the north, and practically the width of the State as well as the length, the visitor and the resident may choose their elevation and their entertainment. By a miscomprehension the California summer has the reputation, in the East, of being "frightfully hot and sultry." So it is hot, by the thermometer, in the valleys, and dusty, to the eye, along the main-traveled roads, there. But it is not the heat of the East, where they suffer all day at 90 and all night at 80. The California sun is hot and the California shade is cool, and owing to the low humidity the heat dissipates every evening. And the dust is not the dust of the East, which clings and irritates. The California dust is apt to be a sandy dust that falls readily and blows off at a flick of the hand. Moreover, what may I ask, of the hill and mountain country, as easy of access as the valleys, where the temperature is made to order, and where the only dust is the finely yellow pollen of the flowers and the ocean?

That, as California summerland, is sister to the beach. It should be better known, that

The Log

that is aside from what he expected; and back East he goes, declaring that there he will be content. But he returns; aye, he returns, for the heart of him is gnawed by longing. The memory of California clings in his mind like the passing smile of a sequoia. The next time California satisfies. So have we a saying, in this land of poppies and manzanita:

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Southwest.

of the State Land Commissioners, who stated that most of the 1,650,000 acres to be sold under institutional grants will be in 150 townships now being organized. Applications have been filed by commissioners to lease about 200 more of school land not yet occupied.

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Things Move Rapidly.

RTY years are ordinarily a very short time in the development of a nation or building of a city. It is less than the duration of the human family, and societies in that time show little change, sections no sensational development different in the Great Southwest and shores of the Western Sea, where things are seen to move at a very rapid pace. This is not a thing of today, but has been the course of affairs in California for the last fifty years. The pioneers and their descendants have counted time by months instead of years, and this continues to the present day. In Pasadena, on the corner of Colorado street and Marengo, the Citizens' National Bank of the city is undertaking the construction of a seven-story block. Thirty years ago the corner was probably planted to sugar pine, and all of Pasadena was almost if not entirely innocent of any business establishment of any kind. Today the crown of the city is a city of no mean pretensions, fine theaters, magnificent hotels, numerous banking institutions. The lesson in question reads a lesson it has learned to all business undertakings in the Great Southwest. Several years ago the institution was erected on the corner and looking into the future of building a one-story structure the builders put in foundations and walls capable of carrying six additional floors. In this way they have avoided the necessity of taking down the building erected a few years ago.

Opportunity Hers.

who has stood on the highest point of the mesa Park, Pomona, has taken a glance about the richest stretch of land on the face of the earth. She has again sent an order to the Los Angeles dealer to supply her with 16,000 pounds of poultry, or a total weight of 10,000 chickens. One cannot buy a live chicken of good size in Los Angeles for less than a dollar. They used to bring back in the Middle West on the average 25 cents apiece, and many a woman made all her grocery bill out of sales of poultry and eggs. This is the specialty of specialists, and there is room for Southern California for a large number of enterprising people to make a fortune on a fortune in the business of supply to supply this great city with poultry. Remember there are half a million people in the city of Los Angeles, and another half-million in the surrounding country. It takes a lot of eggs to satisfy so many, so many of access as the valencia, turn-overs and hard-boiled eggs. And where the temperature is made to suit the taste, and where the only dust to which they are exposed is the pollen of the flowers and plants, California summerland, is sister to the desert. It should be better known.

The California Green and Blue. By Edwin L. Sabin

OUR SUMMERLAND.

THE season of the year, in California, nobody can deny that the world is beautiful. The sea is never so blue, the sky never so green, all in contrast with the browns and yellows of the low and middle slopes, resting until the call of November rains.

To go, on the border, that he who walks the Rio Grande will return. And in the wild, soft tang of California's soil, or once breathes the balsam of her pine, likewise will return, to stay.

California eternally weaves a smile in his first trip the easterner occasionally disappointed. No one person can

choose a climate or country for any other person.

The perfect climate is like the perfect smile; it cannot be summer or winter the moment it strikes something or other, or something or other strikes him.

However, the mountains—they are ours as much as we can encompass with the eye and with the eager foot. So one cannot tire of the mountains.

The easterner whose ideas center chiefly upon the coast region of California is surprised when he finds what a rush there is, in the summer and fall, by the Californians themselves, to the high country. They know

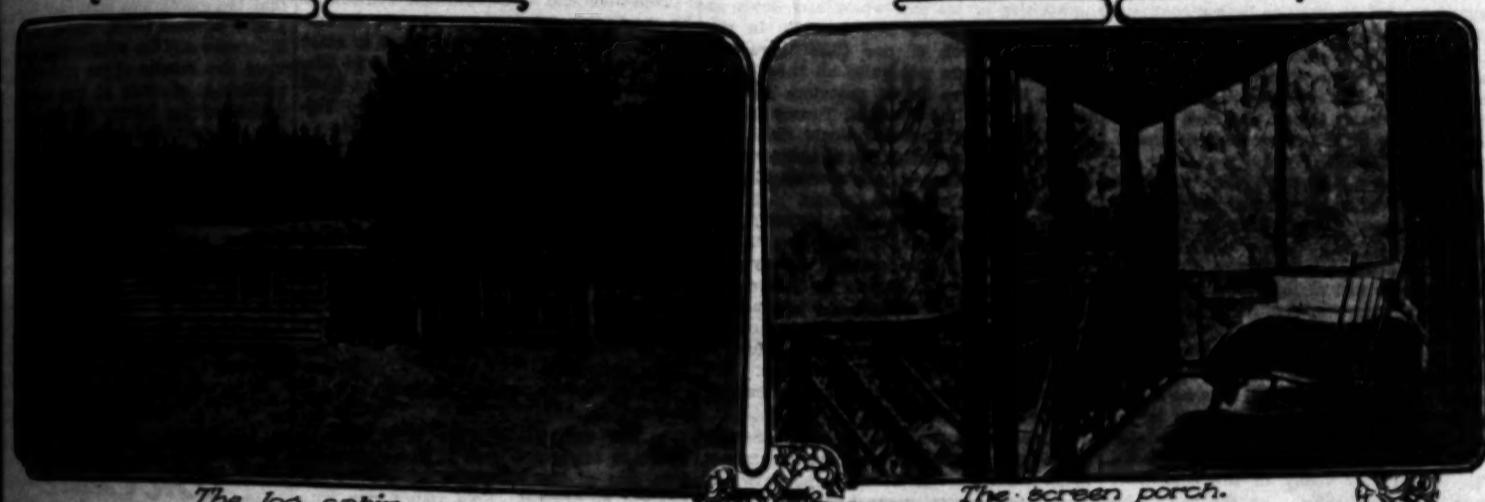
a matter of foundation and studding and joists, the amateur with any eye to the manner in which town cottages are put together can pretty nearly engineer his own job. Why, I have known dentists and doctors and lawyers and school teachers who at home couldn't (or hadn't) built even a chicken coop, to tackle their cottage among the pines and do a job of which they rightly were proud.

Nature is not critical unless the work is too exact. All the little inequalities caused by measurement short or long accord perfectly with her own ideas; for she, also, adapts herself to circumstances. The slabs (for heaven's sake, don't intrude upon the timber with surfaced clapboards, or with brick or stone; get the long mill slabs, or trimmings.) They come in all widths, and in various thicknesses; they are rough, they lay on quickly, they demand little adjustment, and the artisan with an eye to effect

very beginning. It will have a soul. And in your absence Nature will take better care of it for you.

Next in importance to the porch is the fireplace. Narrow the flue at the throat, a little; that is, check it sharply, on the grate side, where it leaves, and maybe it won't smoke. There is some knack and some trick and much luck in building a flue. But make the fireplace generous. In town we buy wood by the load and pay for it by the acre, it seems to me. Out here, in the wide domain of the high country, we buy it by the acre and very likely need not pay for it at all, providing that we destroy nothing useful and obey the regulations of Uncle Sam. As a rule the forest ranger does not object to the courteous camper or outer's using for fuel the dead timber. So one may revel in a fireplace as capacious as the ways of a Nature niggardly, in the mountains, of naught.

It is astonishing how simply we can live,



The log cabin.

The screen porch.



Among pines and rocks.

and they appreciate. To the tourist the coast; to the canny resident, who once has been initiated, the big hills, the pines and the streams.

Forsooth, poor in resources must be any one, in California, who feels that he must deny himself or herself a flying trip to some park or lake or headwater nook, where sky meets crest. It is not at all necessary to pay board, or to engage quarters. There never was a mountain country more closely tempered to the short wool of the tenderfoot or the lean flanks of the submerged nine-tenths—who, by the way, are the most prosperous and most contented of California's population. The western mountains are much kinder than the sea. The Colorado Rockies have for some years been a mecca for rich and poor alike, and in summer and fall, except for their cloudbursts, they truly are a delectable region. But California's Sierras surpass them, being more varied, of more beauty, of more grandeur, and yet naturally more hospitable. They proffer all that the Rockies may proffer, and add thereto, in timber, verdure and equality of weather.

It came across me just the other day, when I read in a magazine that one California family rented an acre of forest reserve from the government for a trifling sum a year, and built thereon a log cabin, how foolish any of us are when we say that we can't find a place in the mountains. There is nothing freer. One may pitch a tent or build a lean-to practically anywhere high or low in the whole Sierra system of the State, and be charged not a cent. Let him select his stream or park or lake or canyon, and well-nigh always he will find, within a mile or so, some kind of a woodsman who will build for him or help him build a permanent cabin.

A town carpenter is not of much use, in this branch of craftsmanship. Cabins are not constructed like houses. Of course, the ordinary log cabin, with the spaces chinked, is a simple matter of leverage, and skill with the ax or adze—until one gets to the roof. The log cabin is stout, and enduring, and warm or cool as required. But the customary log cabin is not graceful. For grace and real architectural possibilities, the slab cabin stands supreme.

It fits in with the landscape even better than does the log cabin; and as it is merely

can arrange them in sundry pleasing patterns.

How good smells such a habitation! Living in it, one lives as would a dryad, in a fir or pine trunk. He is surrounded by the clean wood and the crisp bark.

A slope is the best site for a cabin. We have the drainage; and we have the convenience of storage room. Moreover, we have the advantage of elevation for that roomy, sunny, screened porch that is basking place by day and starry, fragrant bedroom by night. In town we build the bathroom first, and the house about it. In the high country of the green and the blue we build the porch first, and the house inside of it.

One hundred dollars ought to build a "rustic" cabin and pay amply for material and labor. If you built it yourself (and no joy is sweeter) you should get out considerably under that figure. Of course, circumstances alter cases. There is material and labor—and again there is material and labor. But at the worst I want, at work upon a mountain cabin of mine, no man who does not work with a smile and a song, in his heart if not on his face; for the peace of the great hills is around-about.

After all, build it yourself—you and she. Build it as you choose, and as you can, after the fashion of the wild things. Then will you love it the more, and from the

and enjoy living, when amidst the pines and firs and spruces, or the redwoods and the live oaks, of high California. Possibly it is the sense of strength and cleanliness; the knowledge that up here simplicity and decency go hand in hand. The high country is essentially the poor man's country; the country of the rustic cottage, of plain clothes and plain ways, for Nature does the rest. She was here first, and she'll always be here.

Microbes in Money.

[New York Sun:] How microbes literally swarm on the coins carried in our pockets is shown by the figures obtained as the result of experiments by M. Marc Langlais, which are published in the Matin.

M. Langlais washed various pieces of money in a fixed quantity of sterilized water. Taking an average cubic centimeter of the water in which a bronze 10-centime piece was washed would disclose no fewer than 760,000 bacteria, 3 per cent. of which was mold. The nickel 25-centime piece yielded 140,000 bacteria, 2 per cent. of which was mold.

For silver two-franc pieces the figures were 160,000 and 1 per cent.; gold 20-franc pieces, 220,000 and 0 per cent.; bank notes, 1,200,000 and 8 per cent.

Who

A NATIVE SON.

AMES CHARLES KAYS was born at Santa Barbara, May 5, 1850, his father having been John C. Kays, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and his mother Sophie Burke, a native of California. He indicates that her ancestors came from the west of Ireland at some previous time, and if I mistake not the grandmother was James C. Kays, on the mother's side, was of Spanish origin. The mother died early in the age of 45, but the father lived until recently, passing away at the great age of 91. There were eleven children born to this couple, and the subject of the sketch to follow was educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara and of Santa Ynez, where he received a more primary degree, for at the age of 12 he was forced to quit school and go to work. He found a job in the general merchandise store of Thomas W. Moore of Santa Ynez, and after getting a swing at business he attended school part of the time at a college at Santa Ynez conducted by the Christian Brothers.

But the difference is in favor of the present compared with the past in the political pull was not powerful enough that the young man must stand trial before a jury of their peers. The lesson of difference and its effectiveness will depend upon the results of the trial. This puts the government of the United States in about as bad a light as that of the weak French King of

the species would have in their text-books.

In mental things the rise of the human race from the earliest "Darwinian germ," or from the days when the "missing link" was lost from the earth, has been very great.

But in recent generations the progress of the race in this respect has not been so great. There is no lyric poet of the day that can be compared for a moment to David the peasant-poet King of Israel, or to psalmists that lived before him. Who would compare Ella Wheeler Wilcox with "burning Sappho" of "the Isles of Greece" as a lyric poetess? Not even Heinrich Heine, a great lyric of the past generation, can claim the right to stand at the head of his class while the Odes of Quintus Horatius Flaccus remain extant.

In morals you have made more progress than in mental things, but not so much as in material things. Plato never rode upon an electric railroad train going a mile a minute, nor did Homer, the most sublime of poets, nor Virgil, the most finished in the beauty of his verse, ever ride in a six-sixty touring car. But in morals there is scarcely a king on any throne in Christendom whose life is not clean compared with that of David, King of Israel, albeit the theological authorities of his day wrote him down as "a man after God's own heart." In the Christian church of our time there are apostles who are not quite all they ought to be, but there is no postulate for the apostle who like Saul of Tarsus in his zeal to do God's service would "hold the clothes of young men" intent upon cruelly stoning to death a saintly person already enrolled in the apostolic college.

The greatest, highest, wisest moral Teacher of all time said to His followers, "Be ye perfect, as I also am perfect." Every man of you has a long way to go before you reach perfection in morals, and the race as a whole has almost an infinite and an infinitely weary journey before it, before it reaches the acme of moral perfection. You are better than your fathers, but not enough so to make you very proud.

Let me tell you a story of the year 1827, scene laid at Paris. It is a romance and not history, but the romances to produce works worthy of immortality must paint the scenes of life as they are lived by the people around them. This story is written by Alexandre Dumas, and is entitled "The Mohicans of Paris." It tells a story of a young man, Justin Corbie, who finds cast away by a ditch a beautiful girl child, and takes her home to his mother, who rears her as a member of the family. In due time Justin falls in love with Nina, and they are about to be married when a law of the French kingdom forbids the banns, and she is sent to a boarding school at Versailles. There she makes the acquaintance of a high-bred damsel, Susanne de Valgenuse. This one has a brother, the Count Loredan de Valgenuse, who takes a fancy to the orphan girl, and the sister engineers the conspiracy to have her kidnapped in the dead of night by two Mohicans, carried away to the brother's castle in the country. The Chief of Police of Paris investigates the case, and each step leads him surely right to the door of the room occupied by Mlle. Valgenuse, to the door into her room, to her bedside, where her slippers, still soiled with the sand from the garden walk, fitting exactly into the footstep in the garden, lead to the certain conclusion that she is the criminal and that the kidnapping was done on behalf of her brother, whose character in this respect is notorious throughout Paris.

The high-bred damsel, when confronted by the Chief of Police and the process verbal being in progress, she is asked to state her name, residence and condition in life. With a toss of her proud, high-born head she says: "My name is Susanne de Valgenuse, daughter of the late Marquis de Valgenuse, brother of the present Count Loredan de Valgenuse. One of my uncles is a cardinal in the hierarchy of the church, and another one is a minister in the Cabinet of King Charles X of France."

The Chief of Police hereupon "threw a fit" and "fell into it." That ended the whole prosecution of the kidnapers, and the kidnaper, too. A low state of morals and a pit of political corruption worse than anything in our day.

But how much worse? A good deal, but not enough.

In our own State there is before the courts a celebrated case in many respects like that of the kidnapping of Mlle. Nina, bastard de prevost. Two young men with a big "political pull" are charged with enticing two young women to accompany them



THE CREATION of man in a condition of absolute moral innocence, the Garden of Eden in which he had his first home, the temptation of the woman and the eating of the forbidden fruit, the consequent fall of man, and his condemnation ever after to "eat bread in the sweat of his face," all make up a beautiful legend full of poetic sentiment. But to the scientific people of today this is poetry, not fact, myth, not history.

The Eagle with keen eye looks over the past as critically as the present, with the result that his conclusion is that the history of the human race on this good and beautiful earth of ours has been a continual rise from worse to better things every generation and every year of time that has passed. Each generation has made stepping-stones of all those that were dead, to reach these better things, and each generation has been "the heir of all the ages in the foremost ranks of time."

The rise of the human species has been most notable in that which concerns the material things of the world, as might be expected in a world which is all material and in a life which is mostly so. The high school boy or girl of today knows more of the natural sciences, that is, the facts concerning the material things of life, than ever came into the mind of Pythagoras or Aristotle. Francis Bacon had mastered nearly all the sciences of all time as known in his day, and held packed away in the back part of his cranium all the knowledge of his age in all branches of knowledge. The college boy today in the sophomore class, yes, the freshman on the day of his matriculation, knows more about these natural sciences than ever Bacon dreamed

of the intellectuals on their side, duchesses, countesses, authors, composers, artists, and such masculine intellectual celebrities as Galsworthy, Housman, Bernard Shaw, Massie, etc.—and they all advocate riots and dynamite as a desirable means of attaining their ideal. The anti-suffragettes, on the other hand, led by such civilized patricians as Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer, have threatened exactly similar tactics if woman's suffrage is conceded—so the public gets it either way—and it is all so charmingly civilized.

Fashionable Barbarism.

IT IS THE SAME in artistic, intellectual France. The more civilized the country the more barbarous their methods of attaining their ideals. Public demonstrations are always celebrated in blood in France.

And in the United States (Cosmo Hamilton to the contrary, we insist that we are civilized) when our higher moral ideals are jeopardized we always signify our strong disapproval with a lynching, if the police are not very spry.

New Zealand (she must be civilized because she has had woman's suffrage for several years now) is passing through a similar experience. They are now cutting one another's throats in the noble cause of peace. The pro-militarists, meaning those that approve of universal service in the army for all able-bodied men, and the anti-militarists, who believe that war is a wicked thing and ought to be abolished, have been fighting each other for weeks now and several anti-war have been caught with bombs in their possession, just to enforce their peaceful arguments.

No barbarians could get away with conduct like that. If they signify their legitimate differences of opinion with a little bloodshed some civilized nation immediately steps in and "pacifies" them.

The chief difference between civilization and barbarism is the acquired taste. Some are born barbarous while others attain barbarism by long and earnest striving. Civilization assists barbarism to take more interesting, ingenious and devastating forms—it is, in fact, super-barbarism, the cultivated

from their homes into a neighborhood where the four were living in the guise of two married couples. A charge is laid against them that they are against the young man as it would be bad and black. Each left a present and each at least one young child. One of the young women stories are true, was not as innocent as Nina of the romance, and the other was certainly foolish. She certainly "stooped to folly."

The likeness between this case and the story of nearly 100 years ago is the allegation that by political influence which reaches the very highest political circles of America, the young man is being tried for the crime of having the prosecution for the young man delivered from the prison indefinitely, perhaps forever, and the making a legal defense before the court. This puts the government of the United States in about as bad a light as that of the weak French King of

the species, and the subject of the sketch to follow was educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara and of Santa Ynez, where he received a more primary degree, for at the age of 12 he was forced to quit school and go to work. He found a job in the general merchandise store of Thomas W. Moore of Santa Ynez, and after getting a swing at business he attended school part of the time at a college at Santa Ynez conducted by the Christian Brothers.

A young man, at the age of 24, James C. Kays, left his native town and State and went to Nevada, where he spent some years in a mining district, and leaving there returned to California and went into a similar

business in the Cerro Gordo mining district in Lodi county. Here he established a general merchandise store.

In 1874 the young man returned to his birthplace, Santa Barbara, and soon afterward became a book-keeper in the hardware store of Harper & Reynolds, and finally organized a corporation still existing as Harper, Reynolds & Co.

In 1877 the late A. W. Potts, who held the office of County Clerk for something like three years in Los Angeles county, appointed Mr. Kays as a deputy in his office, and he held this position during that following year.

The Eagle



ONE CANNOT but be impressed with the delightful advantages of civilization. It really is rather jolly to be civilized, don't you know? Barbarians are so very limited. Just savages and nothing more. But when one is thoroughly and superbly civilized one can enjoy all the thrills of unsophisticated barbarism and indulge all the fascinating whims of savagery with impunity. And keep one's intellectual prestige as well.

Take England, for instance. Very civilized, England. All the intellectuals are as savage as ever they can be, in England just now. The more civilized and cultured a man is the more savage he is.

Those delightful idealists the Home-Rule-for-Ireland party. Led by William Redmond, a man of high scholarly attainments, they have enforced the beauty and desirability of their ideals upon the British government with such quaint old-fashioned methods as dynamite, cattle maiming, riots and destruction of property. It proved highly effectual, but there is always that disconcerting little hint from those other idealists, the loyal Ulstermen, who are equally determined that Ireland does not need Home Rule, to the effect that once the act is passed they will resist in the usual civilized manner—dynamite, riots, destruction! And this gentle opposition is led by a famous King's counsel—Sir Edward Carson—quite a civilized chap.

It is the same with woman's suffrage. The militant ladies have quite a monopoly

Elevator Complications.

ELEVATORS are, of course, the very essence of civilization, so I can conscientiously meander into a disquisition thereon at this point if I like. Especially as they generally make me feel savage, uncouth, ignorant, and all those horrid things. That proves that I am only half civilized myself, of course. But from the very moment that I am called upon to decide which bell to push, the Up or the Down, to the time when I once more set foot on stationary ground, I am conscious of intense resentment against elevators. They complicate life so shockingly. They claim our attention, irritate our sang froid, and call for such complete concentration of purpose. No matter what important matters one may desire to think over, they must be completely banished from the mind and one's whole intellectual equipment concentrated on the elevator, for the nonce.

First there is the bell. Why and when and which does one press? Up—or Down? Does Up mean that I want to go up, or that I am up and want to go down? There is no one I envy so much as the debonair chap that bustles in and presses the bell, either bell, with supreme self-confidence. And yet, of course, he may be bluffing. I have done it myself—and then suffered harassing doubts as to whether I really pressed the right one after all.

Then there are those frisky little lights, sometimes white but often red, that shine up unexpectedly and set one all of a flutter. I know they are intended to convey some code signal, especially that neat little row, like footlights, just in front of the cold, stern person that works the sliding apparatus. I surmise they are to show where he is, so that we don't tread on him.

• • •

Elevator Etiquette.

GETTING into the blessed things is a palpitating affair. Should one just step inside and stand still or is it good form to wiggle one's way to the back? Must one gaze round anxiously to discover stray females and in it essential to whip off one's hat and show one's bald spot? Does one edge back clumsily from the entrance and let the female out first or may one step forth airily and leave the coast clear and

roomy for the platypus passenger? And those awful occasions when one is the sole occupant of an elevator that obviously has not the slightest inclination of running for me alone. I am in uniform sauntering casually round floor entrance and cast frequent glances our way, while the driver himself quietly ignores our presence. Our self-respect at its lowest ebb, we just about made up our mind to sit reflecting consoling that it will be all right for our stomach, when a fellow truck barks. The uniformed gent just lets little rattle, the gate clang, and off we bump up into our throat with poor us being able to call our four clarion tones. We mumble it, and we bang up to the top. The height of weariness for us to dismount. The up against the disturbing sound to fear the unfortunate passengers get out and walk down. Next are humiliating occasions upon which we chosen the latter and lower ones to be seen by the supercilious master of the floor, the while he curled a cigarette.

It was the year that Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States for the first time, and following his inauguration the next year, all the Federal offices in the Democratic party. In 1885 the late Mr. Ellis was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of California, the headquarters of the office being in San Francisco, and Collector Ellis appointed Mr. Kays agent for revenue stamps.

In 1887 a great deal of new population came into Southern California, and it was nearly all from the Northern States, changing the heavy Democratic majority in the county of Los Angeles into a moderate

one. The large hotels, where one can much and walks too little, I have yearned for the exhilarating change of walking up to my room. Ah, but I must do it. The loss of prestige is dreadful. The management concludes that one is a country boy used to elevators, and patronizes him the night the day. If you were to be the second floor you must not vote" it—to be seen mounting the staircase is a confession of pleasure that no one short of a brain can stand.

Being used to a plain diet, I had a stay of three weeks at a hotel, and I had to show unmistakable signs of respectability to a corporation. Nothing like situations I suffered! Seven different companies owned the water supply for domestic irrigation uses in the city, coming from the Los Angeles River, the title having been given to the Spanish laws which established the old pueblo. Fifty years before the arrival of citizens who received a charter and conduct me politely to the city granting the right to lay

street, for operating gambling devices. It is understood by Prosecutor Minnoch that other stores tucked out at the ends of our lines are running similar devices, and further investigations will be made.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

The postal savings department at the post office yesterday showed \$60,

more about theology than the old, receive more and more to the amazement of boys and girls.

Previous to the birth of this larger interest in behalf of humanity, the oil men found much pleasure in the breeding of fine horses and to the last deplored the fact that the automobile was driving out man's noblest friend. Long a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club, he donated a large sum for the erection of a grand stand

at the corner of Main and Spring Streets.

Modern civilization seems to have

done away with the old

and the old

Saturday, August 16, 1913.]

Li Hung Chang's Diary. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Chinese Statesman. MUCH UNWRITTEN HISTORY CONCERNING HIM.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE TREATY COMMISSION—STORIES OF HIS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—THE CHINESE NECROMANCER—WHAT LI SAYS OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER—CHRISTIANITY VS. CONFUCIANISM AND HOW THE GREAT VICEROY PUT THEM ON A PAR—THE NEW CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTTON (D. C.)—I spent an evening this week with a man who for more than half a century has been molding the affairs of nations—a man who has formed not only an integral part of our domestic and diplomatic history, but who has had much to do with making the history of others of the great world powers. Born in Indiana, during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, he graduated at the State University there when Franklin Pierce was still in the White House. He carried on his law studies at Harvard during the first years of James Buchanan's administration and, with the single exception of Andrew Johnson, he has held important commissions signed by every President since then from Abraham Lincoln down to and including William Howard Taft, of blessed memory. I refer to John W. Foster, soldier, Ambassador, Secretary of State, international lawyer, statesman and author, who now at 77 has an eye as bright and a mind as keen as when he began the practice of law at Evansville, Ind., more than fifty-three years ago.

Gen. Foster graduated from college at the age of 19. He began to practice law at 21, and he was not yet 25 when, without solicitation, he was made a major in the United States army. That was in 1861. He commanded a regiment during the war, being made lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was mustered out at its close at the head of a division of cavalry as brigadier-general.

Mr. Foster's diplomatic career began before he was 40. Gen. Grant then made him our Minister to Mexico, and from that time to this he has been more or less connected with our diplomatic history. He has represented the United States as Minister or Ambassador in Russia and Spain, and he has been a special envoy to make treaties with such countries as Great Britain, Russia, Germany and Brazil. As an international lawyer during the intervals of his diplomatic services he has acted as the counselor of Mexico, China and other nations, and he was invited by the Emperor of China to aid in bringing about the treaty of peace with Japan at the close of its great war with that country. In those negotiations he saved China an immense loss of territory, and the actual payment of more than \$75,000,000.

As an author Gen. Foster has added much to the valuable history of our country. His "Century of American Diplomacy," published in 1900, is a standard text-book in our colleges; his other diplomatic works can be found in every library, and his "Diplomatic Memoirs," printed in 1909, are intensely interesting and have had a large sale.

To interview a man like this makes one feel as Aladdin must have felt when he first rubbed the old lamp in the cave and saw the vast quantities of gold and jewels about him. He did not know what to take first. Gen. Foster has done so much, been so much, and seen so much that it is hard to know what questions to ask or what lines of his life to touch.

I have settled this question in favor of China, and that because of the manuscript of a diary of Li Hung Chang which Gen. Foster has been examining, with the purpose of writing an introduction thereto, for the Houghton-Mifflin Company. It is not generally known that this diary is in existence. It consists of memoranda and notes collected from the archives of the high offices which Li Hung Chang held during the seventy-eight years of his life. It begins with his early manhood and runs from then on until his death in 1901, giving most interesting pictures of what has been going on behind the scenes in the China of the past fifty or sixty years.

Said Gen. Foster: "The diary was not

written from day to day, but only as matters of interest and importance sprang up. Some parts of it came from the private papers in the possession of Li Hung Chang's family. Other parts were found in the records which he left in the archives of the yamenas at Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. Many of the notes were written at Peking, and not a few were dashed off at the close of his interviews with the Empress Dowager, Prince Ching and others of the highest Chinese officials. In all cases he handles things without gloves, saying just what he thinks, describing just what occurred and making emphatic observations thereon. He usually speaks of the Empress Dowager as the "Old Buddha," and often tells how she went into a rage and ordered him out of her presence. At the end of one interview he writes that the Old Buddha manifested an ebullition of passion such as he had never seen, except in his own family, and rather pathetically continued that "the chief difference was that while he was at his home he could control his own actions and, it might be, retire; but with the Empress Dowager this was not possible, for there one had to remain on his knees and bow his head to the floor in humble submission."

"Had Li Hung Chang much influence with the Empress Dowager?" I asked.

"Yes, the old Empress had great confidence in him and Li had a great respect for her, but he did not hesitate to tell her what he actually thought, although, he knew it might result in his own degra-



Gen. John W. Foster.

I told them it was now the Emperor's treaty, and that if they refused to abide by it their Emperor would lose face among the nations of the world. As a result they reconsidered their action, and shortly after I left made the ratification.

"In the meantime Li Hung Chang was waiting in agony at Tientsin, and when I arrived there Mr. Pethick, the Viceroy's secretary, met me and said that the old man, meaning the Viceroy, was anxious to see me. He told me of the ratification of the treaty, but said that I must not let Li Hung Chang know that I heard of it, as he was anxious to give me the news himself. I then went to the yamen, and Li came clear out to the gate to meet me. The tears ran down his face as he told me of the ratification."

"The making of that treaty must have been interesting. The Japanese had the upper hand, and they could demand what they pleased, could they not?"

"China's situation was such that she could do little more than submit," replied Gen. Foster. "But, nevertheless, there were certain bounds beyond which Japan could not go. Li Hung Chang's diary describes the meetings of the commission at Shimonoseki and among other things the despair of the Chinese commissioners when the first demands of Japan were presented to them. This story is a pathetic one. It tells how Li felt and among other things states that 'the face of Mr. Foster was ashen.' I do not remember any particular paleness of countenance, but I know that Prince Li and the other commissioners were in the depths of despair. Japan had demanded that China pay an indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, and also give large cessions of territory in Manchuria and elsewhere. There were other demands which were very offensive to China, but which we were afterward able to materially change. I was asked to prepare an answer to the demands of Japan, and to propose changes in the draft of the treaty. I did so and Li Hung Chang and I went carefully over the paper.

It was this frankness that several times lost him his yellow jacket, and once or twice came near losing him his head. The Empress Dowager was surprised and angry at the way things turned out during the Chinese-Japanese war. She supposed that her army was equal to that of Japan and she blamed Li because it was not. He was, you know, at the head of the Chinese military establishment as far as modern methods were concerned. He had organized what was thought to be a modern army, and had to a large extent dispensed with the old spears and flintlocks. He was refused the money, however, which was needed to bring his troops to a state of efficiency, and he warned the Empress Dowager not to engage in that war. The Empress thought she knew better, and when the Chinese troops were found wanting she denounced Li Hung Chang and took away his high honors."

"But nevertheless, general, she appointed Li Hung Chang the head of the commission which made the treaty of peace."

"Yes, the Viceroy remained in disgrace

until the time came when peace had to be made. The Empress Dowager knew that he was the best man in the empire to head the treaty commission and so he was forced to receive him into favor again. After the treaty stipulations had been settled they proved to be very unpopular in China. Expressions of disgust came in from all parts of the empire, and the most prominent officials denounced Li Hung Chang. He had many enemies and they all pounced down

it was then submitted to the Japanese, after much discussion the most of the other things they included in the indemnity was 200,000,000 taels instead of 300,000,000 which had been demanded. The demand for the indemnity was also withdrawn, and together a treaty was arrived at which much more in the favor of China."

"Did Li Hung Chang approve the treaty commission?"

"Yes," replied Gen. Foster. "He was desirous at the beginning of the negotiations, but became more reconciled to the close. He seemed very pleased with my work in connection with the treaty, and told me that the Emperor was anxious that I should stay in China as his foreign adviser and counsellor. I replied that I had a great deal of business at home and could not possibly leave. Li Hung Chang answered that his government would give me a leave of absence of six months or longer enough to do my business that I might possibly leave, also that they would make the position so attractive financially that it would be more than compensate me for all losses. I told His Excellency that I could not oblige China, but that I had a precious little grandson, a boy of 7, that I was fishing with him that summer and I wanted to go to like them."

"How did the Japanese take the shooting?"

"They were very much chagrined. As soon as Princes Ito and Mutsu heard of it they came to Li Hung Chang and expressed their regret. The Emperor sent a message of sorrow, and telegrams came in from all parts of Japan. The Empress sent bangles, which she made with her own hands, that they might be used in dressing Li's wounds, and the Emperor supplied two Japanese trained female nurses. Li did not know what to do with the nurses at first, but he got to like them."

"Did Li Hung Chang think the shot was the result of a conspiracy?"

"He seemed to have that idea at first. Before he came to Japan he had been warned by his friends that attempts would be made to assassinate him. The others of his party were panic-stricken, and thought

it made them to go out on the streets.

I assured them that the Japanese govern-

ment had nothing to do with the attempted

assassination and urged that they make no change in their movements. Li was afraid

that he might lose face among the Chinese.

He told me that he had been shot by a mis-

chievous wretch, a man of no rank or stand-

ing and that he was forever disgraced. He

told that the Japanese had not respected

him nor protected him, and that he should

have remained at home. I insisted, however,

that his wound would be regarded as

a mark of honor and as a sign of the great service he was rendering his Emperor. I

told him that his sufferings were for the

good of his country, and that the Japanese

were ashamed of the affair that they

were less exacting in their terms of peace. This talk seemed to quiet him. I

knew I was right, and I believe that his

wound was the most effective of all the

hostages on the Chinese side during the

war. It gave Li and his people the sym-

pathy of the world, and it put the Japanese

in such a light that they moderated their

truly demands. In fact, before Li Hung

Chang left, he became rather proud of hav-

ing been shot. The wound healed quickly

and he was soon well again."

"How did Li Hung Chang regard foreign-

ers?"

"That can be easily seen by reading his diary," replied Gen. Foster. "In his earlier

years he speaks of us as barbarians and for-

ignorant devils. He describes the missionaries

as those which represent them as killing

Chinese babies and saving

their eyes for photographic material. Later

in his life he changed. He became con-

nected with the ablest of the foreigners who

went to China. He was closely associated

with Gen. Gordon and Gen. Frederick Ward

at the time of the Taiping rebellion.

He was present at Ward's death, and he

describes how the tears came into his eyes

when he saw that great general dying, so

far away from his home and family. He

had also to do with the investigation of the

Taiping outrages, in which the missionary

and orphan refuge were burned.

He had to investigate what the Christians

had been doing there and punish the

offenders. From that time on his opinion

of Christianity rose, and he came to have

a high respect for missionaries and mission-

ary work. During his later years he ranked

Christianity with Confucianism, and he

said to me that if he had been born in

America he would have been a Christian,

and he would have been a Christian,

ters.

A Man of the Mountains.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

BROUGHT BY STORM.

"Hush!" the priest interrupted her. "It was not love but sin, and may the Lord pray for thee."

"No, no, Ramon; love is not sin. It is sweet when the sun shines and the bloom, and hot kisses seal his lips. And thou knowest, Ramon," she cried.

"I do not blame thee. I wept more because thy mother gave them a church, and now my heart aches for a 'ijo de mi alma' (child of my soul) aid, and the moisture in her eyes has softened.

"I know what it is to suffer," she said. "I know what it is to have care in all the world torn suddenly from the heart. All the devils from some forth to increase the torture, and I see I would not have been born if I knew thou lovest Concepcion."

The priest uttered a cry, and ran to the shadow of the cave, his hands over his face.

Petronella, however, would not yield.

"Win her, Ramon, win her. She is noble. I know her from childhood,

so does Dona Ignacia took me from the

pal to live with her."

Ramon Avella held forth his hands.

"Hush, and may the Saints forgive

me," said his voice choked with emotion.

But Petronella did not heed his voice.

The Saints would not forgive him,

but he must forgive himself.

He must forgive himself,

and then—

"It is a very beautiful region," Don Alfonso said pleasantly. "Yes—we have

had a few odd acres up toward

the shadow of that peak"

"—some friends of mine and I

are going to erect a clubhouse. Only

those who will be admitted to member-

ship will be admitted to membership."

And he surveyed the man before him

with a fumbling glance. "We shall range

the mountains—we shall hunt in any way

we please."

"I will!" shouted the other, livid with

anger. "Don't forget there are laws in this

country—laws and restrictions by which

men are not allowed."

"A really club of men usually finds the

officially elastic," retorted Don Al-

fonso coolly.

"And the mountaineer began to

smile again. "That is why you are in this region.

It was for no good. You are never

generous and forgiving.

"Tia" (aunt), he said, and his voice quivered.

"The word writhed

so sweet and soothing that the old woman

bent her head in humility. "I know they with the blood of dear Calle-

reproach thee with the evil of men."

Her voice was equally a disgrace

to the Lord.

"I forgive thee. But I will say no more."

"I resolve to be true to my man."

"I will. It was sickening. Ten min-

utes by allowing my heart to be strong enough to make me refuse your

desire. Henceforth I am dead to the world. Of thee I beg to forget you."

"But you'll let our women

know, and to pray for me with your

devout soul, as I shall ever do."

"I'll marry one of the old women, then walk out of

the Presidio."

VI.—THE LEILA BYRD.

MI pajares acostumbran sacar
Con sus alas la espesura espesa.
Y a la luna apacible de la luna
Nadan tranquilos, o en el aguas.

—C. C. COOPER.

WEEK before the Princess sailed

for the bay of San Francisco, a ship

arrived from a brisk southeasterly wind

from the waters west of the Punta de los

Monterey. The

newly-built vessel of about five

hundred tons had on her stern was the

name of Leila Byrd, Salem, Mass.

From her deck the Stars and Stripes

were flying.

Leila Byrd was a young girl

of twenty-one.

She was a

girl of

unusual number of small boats, and

she was a man-of-war rather than

a girl.

She was a girl.

Saturday, August 16, 1918.]

Los Angeles

Illustrated Weekly

Amer

America's Investments in Mexico.

By Richard Spillane.

OVER ONE BILLION.

IT IS reported officially that the American investments in Mexico aggregate \$1,057,770,000. More than 50,000 persons in the United States are shareholders in these enterprises. As against the American investments the English have interests aggregating \$321,202,300, the French \$143,416,000 and other foreign countries \$118,535,380.

In many industries, particularly railroads, mines, smelters, timber, factories, oil, rubber and insurance, the American capital employed in Mexico far exceeds that of the Mexicans.

No section of the United States has a monopoly of the investments in Mexican undertakings. New York, naturally, has the largest share, but Pittsburgh has a considerable interest. So has St. Louis, Kansas City, Boston, Columbus, Cincinnati, Duluth, Denver, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other cities. The enterprises of the Americans take in the whole of the southern republic. They are scattered over Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco, Michoacan, Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, Aguascalientes and Mexico City. In railroads alone the investment totals \$644,000,000. In mines and mining accessories they exceed \$253,000,000. In oil and rubber they aggregate \$30,000,000. In timber they amount to \$8,100,000. In factories of various sorts they represent \$16,800,000. In general stores they represent \$4,380,000. In ranches and cattle they total \$11,350,000.

Some day, when there is peace and good will throughout the land, there will be a tremendous development in Mexico. Its mineral wealth has been one of its curses. The country has been called the treasure house of the world. It has produced one-third of the silver now in use by the people of the earth. From one small district the mines have yielded \$1,000,000,000 since the days of Cortez, and this by the use of crude methods of mining. In the first ten years of the present century the gold and silver production of the republic approximated \$600,000,000. Almost as rich as the deposits of gold are the beds of copper, but richer than gold and silver and copper combined is the agricultural wealth of the nation and this agricultural wealth is practically undeveloped.

I have talked with Negro men and Negro women, and they have told me that Los Angeles is without doubt the most Negro town in United States, and I believe the Negroes should be at least double. The Negroes are only paying a license of \$1 a month, and I believe they ought pay \$100 a month. I notice that a Negro is a very able speculator. He is not fit of his money, and I think he ought to pay more of it to the city. Of course, most will come here and as soon as it will get them out of his town, and all that, but I don't have anything of the kind. We must work some in which the Negroes will be different, but I don't know. There are much more down here on Spring Street than they are up on Main Street."

Langdon declared that the Negro should grow as the population grows, that \$100 for a license license might be all right in Milwaukee, a city next to Los Angeles, where the Negroes had advanced to one-half, and as such, Negroes were worth more.

Cotterell expressed himself as in favor of an increase, but not double the present rate. Bryant was in doubt as to whether the fact that the Negro had to pay his rents, showed him the idea of spreading his wealth over several other big cities, though representing no increase in the number of Negroes, and these should be charged more.

MARINE PROGRAM.

WHARF PAVING BEGINS TODAY.

Work will be commenced today the paving of municipal wharf No. 1 by the Harbor Commission.

Space to be covered is 200x100 feet which will first be covered with inches of concrete and topped two inches of asphalt. The commission announces that should the Panama Canal be completed at once, harbor will then be ready to handle the transhipment of goods.

The General Pipeline Company stated the commission that the oil tank for loading facilities will be built and it will be able to accommodate the marine steamship traffic without delay.

By the sale of \$100 worth of bonds yesterday the local chance of these securities was raised to \$12,000, which is sufficient to do the confidence of Los Angeles people in the investment.

CITY HALL BRIEFS.

ELIMINATION OF BEGGARS.

The Municipal Charities Committee yesterday submitted to the City Council an ordinance prohibiting any person from collecting alms on the streets of the city, and providing that there shall be no solicitation of charity or sale of the same. Without a dissent from the commissioners, a vote was taken that only regular church members should hold fairs or bazaars for the sale of articles without a like permit.

The Council passed a resolution and referred it to the Finance Committee, commanding that office facilities and a place of meeting be furnished for the use of the Committee.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

The postal savings department at the post office yesterday showed 2,000

and disorder that formerly characterized it, excellent modern dwellings with all the conveniences of civilization have been built for the employees. There are clubrooms with libraries, shower baths, billiards, ballroom, etc. Near one of its other mines the company has built another town. To connect the two towns a railroad has been constructed. It handles approximately 500,000 tons of ore a year. The Moctezuma turns out about 20,000 tons of pure copper a year. At 15 cents a pound that means a business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Cleveland H. Dodge, the dominant man in the great firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is less known to the public perhaps than any other of the influential powers in the mining world. He is publicity shy and dodges photographers as if they would bring on a plague. His wealth is enormous. In addition to his Moctezuma holdings, he has large interests in the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, is a director in the New York Life Insurance Company, the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is only a little past 50 years old.

While the Guggenheims and the Phelps-Dodge mines and smelters are the biggest by people living in St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. George T. Riddle, of the Riddle, Rehbein Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is president, and Judge Flitcroft of St. Louis, R. W. Morrison of the R. W. Morrison Construction Company, and E. M. Hubbard of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, are among the directors. The company has thirty-three claims.

The Cuauhtemoc Mining Company in the same district, is a Pittsburgh enterprise. James McKay of the Iron City Chain Works of Pittsburgh is president. This company has twenty-one mining claims in the Taviche, San Jose and San Martin camps, and also owns the Carpintero and California King mines.

It would take pages to give a complete list of the mines of Mexico, but mines only make up a fair portion of the undertakings.

The grocery and other interests are large. In Mexico City the American Grocery Company has an imposing business. So has the Loubens Grocery Company and the American Drug Company. The largest general store in Mexico City is that of Mosler, Bowen & Cook, and the largest store in Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, is that of Juan H. Kipp. Mr. Kipp Latinized his name after being in Guadalajara a few years. Guadalajara, by the way, means Pearl of the West, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in German hands. The banking is divided between British, German and French houses. Americans control the general supply trade.

Americans own nearly all the breweries and have plants in Mexico City, Toluca, Monterrey, Oriente, Chihuahua, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara and other cities. They own, too, a dozen shoe factories in Mexico City. They have established, also, under the name of Jabonera de Mexico at Torreon, the biggest soap factory in Mexico. This plant turns out mighty good soap.

Most of the railroads of Mexico are in one system, which is under national control. Nearly all the bonds of this national system are owned by Americans. Of the independent lines, one owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, represents an investment of \$50,000,000. The troubles of the last few years have left the railroads in a sorry state. Destruction of bridges, the ripping up of track and the prostration of business have been disastrous to all the companies.

Bankruptcy has threatened the National Railways and the Southern Pacific extension has been a steady drain on the parent company. In the merging of the lines that now make up the National System and in much of the financing of the Mexican government, four New York banking houses—Speyer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Hallgarten & Co., have been the fiscal agents. Of these bankers, James Speyer has taken the leading part. It was through him that the bulk of the shares held by American investors in the properties merged, were exchanged for bonds. This looked like a good thing for the Americans, but the bonds of the National Railways have been at a frightful discount since the

Guanajuato Development Company. All the power used in the American operations at Guanajuato is electric.

The Maxapil Copper Company has large mining interests near Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, and the properties of the Pre-dilecta Mining Company at Guanajuato in Durango are very large.

In the southern part of Mexico, hundreds of Americans have mines. In Oaxaca a syndicate made up of R. B. Dula, western manager of the American Tobacco Company at St. Louis; Paul Brown, another tobacco official; L. W. English, formerly in the tobacco manufacturing business in St. Louis; and Dr. Brown of Gatesville, Tex., have the famous Conejo Blanco or White Rabbit mine.

La Providencia mine is owned by A. L. Elsberg, E. A. Wiltsee and C. A. Hamilton of San Francisco, and is in charge of C. A. Hamilton, Jr., formerly of the University of California.

The San Carlos mine, of the Oaxaca Consolidated Mining Company, is owned by Illinois and Missouri Railroad officials. J. N. Bissell, formerly of the Atchison and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads, is resident director and manager.

The Zapoteca Mining Company, all the properties of which are in Oaxaca, is owned by people living in St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. George T. Riddle, of the Riddle, Rehbein Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is president, and Judge Flitcroft of St. Louis, R. W. Morrison of the R. W. Morrison Construction Company, and E. M. Hubbard of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, are among the directors. The company has thirty-three claims.

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It would take pages to give a complete list of the mines of Mexico, but mines only make up a fair portion of the undertakings.

The largest oil interest is

owned by the English, but the Petroleum Company, a large corporation, has developed an interest in Ebanio, thirty-four miles west of which is destined to revolutionize the situation in the republic. The production is more than 600 barrels. Most of this is used by the English in their refineries in the northern and central divisions. Most of Los Angeles is produced by this company. In addition the company has large holdings in Mexico.

There are some furniture houses by Americans and a few more.

Of iron foundries there are many, but most of them are still and are largely devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Lion and Steel Company is perhaps the largest in Mexico. It has furnaces capable of producing 1,000 tons of iron a day, three thirty-five-ton open hearth furnaces and a small Bessemer. An important group of iron foundries controlled by Richard Hart, thirty-five years has operated Hart in Mexico, principally in the northern part of the country.

Americans have done much to develop Mexico for the benefit of the Mexicans. In a large part of the country the natives still cling to their primitive ways. They till the soil with the wooden plow and do little more than scratch the earth's surface. They have little knowledge of the possibilities of their country and are particularly interested in tropical Mexico. The growth of cotton planted is riotous. All that is preliminary to planting is done in the tableland of the high mountains.

In the tableland of the high mountains

the Indians are numerous and live in poverty.

Modern agriculture is not yet developed.

There are many ranches and farms.

The International Rubber Company has immense holdings in Mexico. It owns 2,000,000 acres of land and more, on a large part of which it has planted. From this great area it makes its products. The company's plant is a monster affair covering 100 acres and employing thousands of men. The company has \$30,000,000 capital. C. Potter of New York is president. United States Rubber Company is a stockholder.

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Americans and Their Investments in Old Mexico.

Mexico.

voluntarily epidemic struck Mexico and it is feared it will be a long time before the leaders get their money back. Recovery, debt scaling and a readjustment may involve dismemberment of the system, are possibilities. In view of changes are made, Speyer is likely to have a large influence. He is German by birth and educated abroad. After he left school he went into his father's bank at Frankfurt-on-the-Main as an apprentice. When his apprenticeship expired he was sent to Paris and then to the London office of the house. From London he came back to take charge of the New York office of his father's business. Now he is in one of the big banking concerns and has become the center of the financial world. For some years Speyer & Co. were bankers behind Collis P. Huntington. The Mexican Telegraph Company is owned largely by the Morgans and Rockefellers. It has three cables from Durango to Coatzacoalcos and 835 miles of land lines. The company owns an interest in the Central American and South American Telegraph Company, owns one-third of a cable line between New York and Colon, has two cable marine and \$5,000,000 capital.

The Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company is American owned. It has telephone exchanges and 1028 stations. The Mexican Tramways Company is a British-American corporation. Dr. E. L. Parsons of New England is the head of concern. It developed the electric tram system of Mexico City and the surrounding, and operates 171 miles of road, capitalized at \$20,000,000. Another valuable property is the Mexican Light and Power Company, capital \$16,000,000. The electro-plant at Nexaca is a power house which supplies light and power to Mexico City and eight other towns and cities in the district.

the Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation chartered by the Mexican government, furnishes light and power to the mining section. Henry Hine is president. The largest oil interests in Mexico are controlled by the English, but the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, a Los Angeles corporation, has developed an important field at Tuxpan, thirty-four miles west of Veracruz, which is destined to revolutionize the oil situation in the republic. The production is more than 6000 barrels a day, and most of this is used by the National Railroads in their locomotives on the Mexcaltitan-Central divisions. Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles is president of this Mexican corporation. In addition to oil, Mexico has large holdings in lead and zinc. There are some furniture factories in the United States and a few score small iron foundries there are numerous, of them are small and their products largely devoted to the making of agricultural implements. The Mexican Iron and Steel Company at Monterrey is the largest in Mexico. It has a blast furnace capable of producing three thousand three thirty-five-ton open hearth steel, and a small Bessemer plant. An important group of iron plants is controlled by Richard Hoechst, who

The International Rubber Company has 1,000,000 acres of land and controls 1,000,000 more, on a large part of which rubber is raised. From this guayule crude rubber is made. The company's plant at Tuxtla Gutiérrez is the largest in the world, employing thousands of workers. The company has \$20,000,000 capital. Senator Aldrich is a stockholder.

Americans have done more in the way to develop Mexico than the Spaniards. In a large part of the country the Indians still cling to primitive methods. They till the soil with a wooden plow and do little more than scratch the earth's surface. They have no idea of the possibilities of their country or of the opportunities it offers. In tropical and subtropical Mexico the growth of maize is secondary to planting. All that is necessary to grow maize is to clear the tableland of the temperate and sub-

CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE



Casiana Wells



Cleveland
H. Dodge.



*James
Speyer*



Ancient mine at Matapil

\$5,000,000 mills at
Madera, Mexico

Anecdotes Gathered
Many Sources.

Knew Her Business.

AN ALABAMA negro recently won a dollar in a crap game, and his fortune told, so he hired a fortune-teller, who led him into a room, with mystic red lights and incense of lotus for the soul's desire. She had him hold out his hand, and the draught will blacken with the golden bubbles of delight which she observed closely for a moment, and never at the heart of me. "You like chicken, you have won a crap game, and you have been a Lawd, lady" responded the woman, who had read my man's secret thoughts.

The Difficulty Solved.

WE RODE in the "bus" that runs all day to the distant railroad station, and the only other passenger was a man who seemed to be worried about something. And when we stopped at the road house, left my bag on a mail sack, the trainman jumped out and interviewed the driver. "Driver, how long are you going to be here?"

"Not long, mister."

"Well, say—will there be time for me to scout around and see if I can get something?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"You guess so? But what good have that you won't drive off when you are ready to start?"

"Well, I'll tell you. You may (They didn't get it, though. Dry county.)—[Cleveland Plain Dealer]

Would Help Along.

ASOMEWHAT choleric passenger waiting for his train, entered a shop to be shaved. The barber was deliberate in his movements, and manner in which he applied the razor upon the shaver's nerves. His patience gave way and he roared:

"Here! for heaven's sake hold still and I'll wiggle my head." Transcript.

The Tin Variety.

CORONER JAMES J. PIERCE Bridgeport, whose investigation of the Stamford wreck has given him wide reputation for courage and skill, said to a reporter, apropos of a

Walks With Myself.

A MAN MAY BE BOTH

MURK AND CLOWN.

James M. Warnack.

"Swallow McBride, you know,

sigh quizzically, 'at the beginning, to look up and dedicate it to who had just returned to Chicago.' I said to myself as I from a world tour.

"And did you see any waterpots? The voyager was asked.

"Waterpots? Sure!"

"And he described a number of horrors that had nearly done ship in the Indian Ocean.

"At this point Swallow

"Holy smoke," he said, "you

tired. All this talk about a

Why what the dickens is there to be afraid of?"

"You'd know soon enough,"

sailor loftily, "if you ever met me again."

"Ran across one?" said

there's three in our back yard, and corner of the wall, and they don't me no more than a baby."

On Guard.

THE only unoccupied room—one with a private back door, the stranger from Kansas. The clerk was approached by the latter when the latter was ready to check in.

"Well, did you have a good night?" he said.

"No, I didn't reply the room was all right, and the bed was good, but I couldn't sleep very well, and I laid in my face. I have

bath, and the only door to my room."—[Boston Advertiser]

The Crystal Draught.

and drink of joy, I choose the cup;

and the poison that your hands hold up

infused with nectar, crimson

juice of lotus for the soul's desire.

the draught will blacken with the

golden bubbles of delight

turns on a troubled sea

which she observed closely for a

and then she said:

"You like chicken, you have won

a crap game, and you have been

"Lawd, lady" responded the woman, who had read my man's secret thoughts.

The Difficulty Solved.

"Home, Sweet Home" - For Wife and Mother. For Daughter and Maid.

[Saturday, August 16, 1913.]

of which have for many years been crops of nuts. The largest tree, near Montecito, is now fifty or more feet and still growing, though it is a very old tree.

Study of Plants.

UPILS in the public schools should be kept uninstructed in plants old enough to take up the study of Nature study and school gardens provide a suitable and educational place for the children. A bottle of the type can be used for this purpose. The case is so good that it makes an excellent box when dealing with the younger pupils. It should rather seek to find the name of each child under his care and encourage him to follow along this particular line of study in connection with his broad field at command. This is a good guide and encouraged, never mind in its requirements as a set book. The result of nature study is largely educational.

Climbing Lilies.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from "climbing lilies" (Gliricidia) which is a good shade tree containing local. Certainly they will give partial shade. Years ago I grew some at the Lyon and Clegg estate in a lath house; Prof. N. R. Farnham, several years grown them in frames; E. D. Sturtevant at Berkeley grows them in partial shade. In friable soil, rather of a "Indigo" character, free from fresh manure, they thrive gloriously all over the land.

Afternoon Tea.

Tight Buds in Roses.

SEVERAL times each year we come in of "tight buds" in roses that are hard and tight, do not open, and fall off. While the roses are worse some years than others, a permanent failing with some sorts of roses may be due to the fact that they have to be discarded as useless. Southern California. This mildew, may come from various causes, though the weather is often bright, and how may we hope to fully combat unfavorable weather? "tight bud" ailment in one for which the writer has found no cure.

Darken Those Gray Hair.



FREE SAMPLE
MRS. NETTIE HARRISON CO., Inc.

LOLA MONTI
CREME
A true complexion
3 months treatment
at all dealers.

Holmes Patch.

DISAPPEAR
Bed
Call and See
Holmes Disappearing
Bed Exhibit
Ground Floor P. L.
618 South Main St.

A little soap is better on washing day than a soap bar, and if you dip it into the starch it will last longer and it imparts a nice fragrance. All the little soap left over should be put into a jar and have until the soap is melted for washing clothes.

LAUNDRY.

A little soap is better on washing day than a soap bar, and if you dip it into the starch it will last longer and it imparts a nice fragrance. All the little soap left over should be put into a jar and have until the soap is melted for washing clothes.

CLEANSING PROBLEMS.

Walls and Ceilings.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] The bottle of salts which you travel, yet some women like to pack it with clothes in a bag for fear that the stopper will be lost. The easiest solution is to affix a small vase in next, little glass jar, to which the traveling person can attach a string. A bottle of the type can be used for this purpose. The case is so good that it makes an excellent box when dealing with the younger pupils. It should rather seek to find the name of each child under his care and encourage him to follow along this particular line of study in connection with his broad field at command. This is a good guide and encouraged, never mind in its requirements as a set book. The result of nature study is largely educational.

When the traveling bag becomes dirty wash the bag well with tepid water and a little soap. After it is dry put a little oxalic acid into a cup of hot water and wipe the bag well with a soft rag dipped in the acid. When dry, brush the bag with white of an egg and you will be surprised to see how new it looks.

SUMMER PESTS.

Sandalwood for Flies and Mosquitoes.

[New York Sun:] London people have discovered or adopted, rather, an agreeable way to keep their houses free from flies and mosquitoes. They burn sandalwood, which has a pleasant odor, but one which is disliked by these summer pests. The idea has been imported from the Orient, where it has been used for many years.

The sandalwood can be bought at almost any Turkish or Japanese importing house. It is prepared for burning by being cut up into pieces about half an inch thick and three inches long, and then baked or dried in a slow oven for twenty-four hours. A piece of the wood is then lighted and placed in a metal urn. After it has become well afire, the flame is extinguished and the red ember left to smolder until it is all consumed and only a small heap of fine gray ashes is left.

Preventive of Moths.

[Baltimore American:] Turpentine is a sure preventive against moths. By dropping a trifle in drawers, trunks and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer months. It will also keep ants from closets and store-rooms if a few drops are put in the corners and upon shelves. It is sure destruction to all sorts of vermin, and will drive them away from the various articles of furniture. It does not injure either furniture or clothing. One tablespoonful added to a bucket of warm water is excellent for cleaning painted woodwork.

LIBRARY TOUCHES.

The Book Plate.

[Washington Post:] There is no better way of giving a personal touch to one's books than through the use of book plates. These may be simple or elaborate, as one wishes. Stationers and engravers will show and prepare designs for a book plate, but if one has any artistic ability and can herself do the designing, the book plate will mean infinitely more to her and her friends, says the Newark News.

Reproducing Bungalow and Approach.

Perhaps there is something individual about the home that can be featured in the plate, or it may be that a personal characteristic can be indicated. A book plate seen recently was a gift for a friend who had built a charming bungalow just far enough from the city for the house to have a proper setting. It is the winding road leading from the highway, with its huge black walnut tree, that marks the place, which appears on the book plate. Just a glimpse of the house appears.

FOR THE BATH ROOM.

Attractive Bath Towels.

Heavy bath towels are made quite attractive by the addition of an initial and a crocheted edging, says the New York Press. Embroider a 3x4-inch initial in the center of one end and then crochet the lace edging in this manner:

Use a medium-size crochet needle and, making the stitches close together, crochet a row of single stitches across the end. This acts as a foundation for the design which is to follow. Select a design somewhat similar to those used by our grandmothers to edge the pillow cases.

GARDEN AND CHILDREN.

What They Will Plant.

[Baltimore American:] The main thing is to have a very limited variety of seeds and those of a strong, hardy, free blooming sort. A child of three, four or five years can have a satisfactory garden of three sorts of seeds, so that he can learn the leaves of three plants and then weed everything else.

Children love flowers, but they do not love disappointment, and the way to make contented little gardeners, even of children who perhaps have but little affinity with the soil, is to limit the varieties of seeds you give them and to have those varieties all bright, free bloomers.

Coloring for Sand.

All children love to play with sand, and it is made much more attractive by being colored. Beet juice will make a beautiful shade of red or pink; a drop of bluing will produce light blue and navy; a small amount of coffee will produce yellow and brown. These colorings are all harmless.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Christian Science Monitor:] To clarify sugar put sugar and water to boil. Mix the white of an egg with little cold water, add to the boiling syrup, bring to the boiling point, skim, strain and let cool.

Though steam heat is cleaner generally than a furnace, it will soil the curtains and walls much more, especially if the radiators are placed close to the paper or under the windows.

To brown dishes that cannot be placed in the oven heat a salamander or round iron plate with a handle attached until red hot and place over the top of dish, being careful not to scorch.

When milk is burned pour it at once into a pitcher and stand it in a basin of cold water until it is cool, when it will be found to be quite free from the burned smell and taste.

To make jelly bag, take a yard of all-wool flannel, heavy weight, fold together two opposite sides, stitch the edges and fasten on the upper side strong loops by which it may be swung.

Artificial Sunlight For Lighting



HEARTSEASE.

Correct the Habit Habit.

[Brain and Brown:] The surest way to bring on premature old age is to get into a rut. On the other hand, the surest way to avert old age is to get out of the rut.

If you desire to keep young, do not make your habits hard and fast, or your arteries will likewise become so. Govern your habits; do not let them rule you. Just to show them that they do not, order them to break ranks from time to time.

The Hidden Glacier.

There is no time for hate, O wasteful friend. Put hate away until the ages end. Have you an ancient wound? Forget the wrong.

Out in my West a forest loud with song Towers high and green over a field of snow. Over a glacier buried far below.

—[Edwin Markham in *Nauillus*.]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)



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17

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[161]

Some Conditions of Egg Production.

By Prof. H. R. Lewis.

Points to Watch.

EMBDEN GOOSE, ONE OF THE FAMOUS MASSIVE BIRDS.

[The production of market eggs is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. It presents difficult problems, however, in the cold-weather months. Consequently, such questions as careful mating, early hatching and rigid selection of the flock, eliminating the weaker specimens, all have an important bearing on the topic. They are treated by the author of this week's article in a most intelligent and practical manner.

Emden Geese are pictured and described by Mr. Graham. This breed is one of the famous large members of the goose family, and is a favorite for holiday trade.]

ONE of the most enjoyable and remunerative branches of the poultry business for the large and small poultryman alike is the production of market eggs. This branch of poultry-keeping is fast outstripping in number and value the production of market poultry in the form of broilers and roasters, due largely to decreased labor required, constant and excellent demand and easier marketing facilities. There is always a steady demand at prevailing remunerative prices for fresh table eggs.

The poultry enthusiast with the small suburban flock will find that private home trade, retail stores and restaurants offer an exceptional opportunity to dispose of a constant supply. The average poultryman attempting to produce table eggs will find it a great advantage to be able to guarantee a constant supply, for by so doing he can secure a much better contract price and a higher class trade. It is a simple matter to get an abundant supply of eggs during the spring and summer months, when the selling price is low, but the hard season is during the late fall and winter, when the weather is cold and the selling price high.

Effect of Temperature on Production.

It is interesting to note this constant relation which exists each year between temperature, yield and selling price of eggs. It is this natural winter condition which the poultryman must overcome when attempting to secure a uniform production, and this can best be done by keeping only vigorous, well-bred birds, practicing careful mating and selection and providing them at all times with an environment and food supply which resembles existing spring conditions in every way possible.

The birds are machines which are to convert the raw product food into the finished product eggs, and without an efficient and well-balanced machine this work cannot be accomplished at a profit. The selection of the proper breed and the securing of strong, healthy individuals of that breed should be of first consideration.

Keep Pure-bred Birds for Eggs.

The mistake is often made of attempting to produce market eggs profitably from cross-bred stock. It has been established by experimentation that standard-bred birds always show more reliability in breeding, are larger egg producers, especially when the egg breeds are used; their eggs are more uniform in size, shape and color, and they are more attractive in appearance. It costs no more to keep pure-bred birds than mongrels, and there is more efficiency from the food consumed and there is always a greater demand and higher selling value, due to the demand in season for eggs for hatching and breeding birds.

Make Careful Matings.

If one is to be uniformly successful in egg production, he should consistently try to build up his flock. This can be done by selecting only the best females from the entire flock, by mating them to good, strong, vigorous males and by using this special mating as a breeding pen from which all eggs for hatching should be saved. In this way one will get a continuous improvement that could not be attained if the entire flock were used to propagate the future layers. The time has come for the poultryman to pay more attention to individual birds and less to the flock as a whole, for in every flock there are many drones and low pro-

ducers, which by study and observation could and should be eliminated. The practice of making special breeding pens in this way is bound to result directly in larger, more vigorous birds, better layers and hence greater profit.

Avoid Diseased Poultry.

Great care should be exercised not to include in these special mating birds any that have ever been affected with poultry disease, as it tends to weaken their constitution and make them unfit for breeding. Birds once affected should be conspicuously marked, so that they may never find their way into the breeding flocks. The special matings should be made as early as possible, not later than December or January. This gives plenty of time for them to get acquainted and used to their new quarters before the eggs are saved for hatching. In selecting the females, an endeavor should be made to breed from birds which are themselves heavy producers and come from a line of heavy producers. Only mature birds should be used, preferably hens, and not pullets. Line breeding should be studied and followed rather than too close inbreeding or out-crossing. Specimens should be selected which are rather large for the breed, of a strong, vigorous constitution and which possess long, deep, wide bodies, an indication of an abundance of room for the organs of digestion and reproduction. Late moulting has been found to be a general indication of heavy laying.

Growing chicks that have during the sum-

Select females which are heavy eaters, for such birds are usually heavy layers, an indication of a good appetite being the habit of rising early and going to perch late at night.

Hatch Relatively Early.

The time of year for hatching the chicks that are to be matured for prolific and continuous winter laying should receive careful attention. The retarded hatching of the chicks is very often the direct cause of partial failure, even among experienced poultrymen, for time enough is not given the growing pullets to come to complete normal maturity before the extremely cold weather commences in the fall. The exact time for hatching will depend, under average conditions, upon the breed kept, the method of growing, together with the condition of the range.

The light, active Mediterranean breeds are much quicker growers, maturing on good range in from four to six months. They can be hatched, therefore, later than the heavier general-purpose breeds, which require from four to six weeks longer to mature. The Leghorns can be safely hatched from the middle of April to the middle or last of May, while the heavier breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, will do better if hatched from the middle of March to the last of April.

Range Helps Growing Chicks.

mer an abundance of shade and green food will grow rapidly and more easily when crowded into small, bare pens. Chicks are hatched in pens to go into a fall nest after eggs in the late summer, and to resume laying again next winter, or after one or more able laying months in heat.

Practice a Constant Schedule.

Beginning when the chicks

are hatched, the incubator and extending through the growing period, the flock should be kept to the purpose of removing any signs of weakness or lack of vitality. Chicks which are at birth never make progress to maturity, either for weight or quality, and using all pullets before those hens which proved most purposes; therefore all pullets should be hatched, therefore, later than at any time when any defect in the general make-up should be apparent. They will not be as many eggs, but the finished growth and be disposed of at a better price. It will pay at least to keep a few more eggs. A better hen will produce more eggs. The older the hen the more she will produce, hence the general appearance of the young hen.

Careful and conscientious attention to details of mating and to the formation of undesirable species will prove good hens to lay more eggs. The larger the yield the larger the flock.

Some breeders are not absolutely fresh and thus eliminate the possibility of infertile eggs. The general rule.

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[Saturday, August 16, 1913.]

duction.



mer an abundance of range birds shade and green food will grow rapidly and more evenly than crowded into small, bare pens. Chicks are hatched too early, they go into a fall molt after laying eggs in the late summer, and are to resume laying again until well winter, or after one or more of the laying months is past.

Practice a Constant Selection.

Beginning when the chicks have hatched and extending throughout the growing period, the flock should be watched for the purpose of removing any birds which show signs of weakness or lack of vitality.

Chicks which are normal at birth never make profitable birds to maturity, either for egg production or most purposes; therefore all chicks at any time show any defect in their physical make-up should be separated from the flock by themselves and fed for growth and be disposed of at the age.

Any dwarfed or sickly chicks killed when found, thus removing a possible source of infection and improving the general appearance of the young flock.

Careful and conscientious attention to details of mating and to the elimination of undesirable specimens will enable the keeping of fewer but better birds a more continuous and productive result.

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Helping your fowls moult will bring you many layers. Early layers bring PRICED EGGS. MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD NO. 4 will produce a quick and easy moult. It will keep your fowls laying while most other feeds stop them.

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sparks and foams like ordinary soap. Radio-active curative mineral water. Young, purified blood, bone meal, calcium, potassium, HOT BATHS, cold water, steam, air, exercise, diet, rest, liver, kidneys, bladder, heart, lungs, female trouble, rheumatism, physician in charge. Physician delivered. Take Nitro-oxides, etc.

BISLAC

Did you ever hear of any one who had not been cured of dysentery or cholera? Go to your doctor and he will tell you. D. M. Bissell, 5570 Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

American Investments in Mexico.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE)

rainfall is plentiful but it is necessary to conserve the water supply. With irrigation crops are a certainty.

The fruit business is destined to be an important one for all along the Gulf Coast citrus fruits and bananas can be raised without much difficulty.

Hundreds of companies have been organized in the United States to develop Mexican lands. Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Pittsburgh, Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati have dozens of these concerns. Some have been intelligently managed. Some have not. It has been the custom to take over large tracts and split them up. Sometimes the company improves the land for intending settlers. Sometimes it leaves all to the settler.

One of the big corporations in the agricultural field is the Jantha Plantation Company of Pittsburgh. It owns a lot of property south of Vera Cruz and has gone in for the growing of bananas, pineapples, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, etc.

The Yaqui Land and Water Company, a \$15,000,000 corporation in which John Hayes Hammond, Harry Payne Whitney and W. E. Richardson are heavily interested, has 600,000 acres in the Yaqui Valley in Sonora, 400,000 of which are irrigable and 200,000 suited for pasture. This company has 200 miles of canals and owns in perpetuity a lot of water rights.

The New York-Mexican Land Company, of which Dr. Barrios of Westfield, N. Y., is the leading spirit, has large holdings in the Gulf Coast country.

Cotton is grown in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. The Mexican cotton is of good length and strength, but has not the silkiness and is not so clean as the cotton grown in the United States. There are more than 100 cotton mills in Mexico, some owned by Americans, but they are not of much size.

The forests of Mexico have interested Americans. The International Lumber and Development Company, a Philadelphia concern of which W. H. Armstrong is president and in which the DuPonts of Delaware have put a lot of money, has 258,000 acres of fertile land in the State of Campeche on which there are millions of mahogany, cedar, logwood and other trees. There is a great rubber plantation, too. The company owns thirty miles of railroad, an extensive telephone system and an ocean steamship. Its capital is \$6,000,000.

Some day the United States will have to draw heavily on Mexico for lumber. Mexico can stand it. In the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacan and Guerrero there are 25,000,000 acres of virgin forest containing oak in abundance, three kinds of pine—white, sugar and a little yellow—and twenty-five varieties of the hard woods of the semi-tropical countries.

No wonder, with its thousands of mines, its hundreds of millions of acres of rich lands, its treasure house only partly opened, Mexico has had a potent influence in attracting the American dollar.

[Copyright, 1913, by Richard Spillane.]

Passing of the Shakers.

[New York Sun:] The North family of Shakers of Enfield, Ct., numbering ten, has moved to Mount Lebanon, N. Y., leaving at Enfield of the former three families or communities only ten members of the Church family.

The Enfield community once numbered hundreds, and the sect in the country had 7000 adherents. Today, or rather at the time of the last compilation of statistics, in 1912, the fifteen Shaker communities in this country afforded a census of 516.

The recruiting plan of the Shakers, dependent solely for new membership on the manifestations of divine light as they came to individuals, has not proved effective. Their dogma of celibacy has made impossible those denominational accretions that are due to the transmission of religious views from parents to children. The "revivals" long since ceased and in fact were inconsistent with the inaggressive characteristics of these people.

It was a few years prior to the American Revolution that the Shaker movement, which was still young in England, was transplanted to the colonies in America; transplanted is the word because as it appeared here it disappeared across the water. The sect is now disappearing in the United States. Even forty years ago there were some 4000 full members besides several hundred novitiates here.

The Commandante's Daughters.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN)

merchant vessel, which she pretended to be. She was equally well mannered, and her appearance in European waters under such conditions might have excited suspicion. But as she was a trading vessel, sailing remote seas, and visiting the coasts of uncivilized countries, coming in contact with barbaric people and pirates, her armament was not so remarkable in those days.

She was commanded by Capt. W. Shaler, a man of unrepentant appearance, with stooping shoulders and a fierce-looking face covered by short, stubby whiskers. By his side stood a young man of Herculean build, with blonde hair and blue eyes that looked bright and fearless.

"I reckon we must be nearing the Bay of Monterey," said Capt. Shaler.

"Yes, Captain; according to our charts yonder promontory must be the Punta de los Pinos."

"Correct, sir; and I reckon by morning we can cast anchor in the bay there."

The young man's face clouded.

"As long as I am on this vessel I am subject to your orders, but I thought we were to go direct to San Francisco."

The captain scratched his head with an expression of submission to the inevitable.

"Utterly impossible. I cannot run the risk of getting into trouble with the Spaniards. One of their vessels has gone to San Francisco, and as we can do no business there, we may as well stay here a while and take on some provisions. We could get none at Tres Marias, nor even in San Miguel. No; we could get nothing. Those lazy Spanish Indians plant no more than they need to keep them from starvation. Up North we can get still less, and our tack and salted pork is running pretty low. This is our only chance, my boy, our only chance, please the Lord."

In spite of the sanctimonious addition to that "only chance," there was something of the viciousness of an angry rat in his small eyes as he said the last two words.

"But we might have taken in some provisions at San Diego or Santa Barbara," said the young man. "In those places the Spanish officers might have aided us, but here the Governor himself lives, and he is said to hate the Americans worse than the English."

"Hein! That is so, Douglas," replied the captain. "The Spanish do not have forbidden their subjects to trade with us. Fools! Fools! Fools!" he cried. "They don't know what is good for them. What need have they of seals? Let them have cheap watches! The fools are proud. The great Dons! Ha, ha, ha!

If they had any business ability they would see the advantage of trading with us. But no; their honor does not permit them to accept our offers. What has honor to do with business? One can't dine on honor. It is all Spanish humbug, sir, and I say—"

He stopped to reprimand George Washington, a little colored boy who was guilty of a carelessness.

Douglas grew impatient at the volley of expletives and vile names hurled at the poor black cabin-boy.

"Well, sir," said he, "you were going to say—?"

"I say we are going to stay here and take in provisions. I have a good many old friends in this part of the country—the padres, sir, are my friends. One good turn deserves another."

"But it is against the law."

"Bah! Against what law? Whose law?" cried the captain. "Law, you say? What right have those lazy Dons to make laws for this land? This land belongs to the church. The Missions have made the land. Why should the good padres be kept from doing as they please? I am a good Presbyterian, but I have due respect for the wisdom of the missionaries, though they be but Papists. You have no idea of the quantity of New England rum that the African missionaries helped me to dispose of. God bless them!"

He did not mention the fact of having dealt in "ebony"—as the slave traders called the human freight they disposed of in the Southern States, for he knew the peculiar notions his first mate entertained on this subject.

"Take the southern planter, for instance. He has to pay for niggers, lives like a gentleman, and yet he produces enough to flood the European market. But the lazy Spaniards, with their titles and arrogance, do nothing. The missionaries are gentlemen; they would do business fast enough and profitably, too, if they were not hampered by the laws of the Dons. Labor does not cost them anything except, perhaps, a little holy water. They could manufacture cheap

er than any other country in the world, but the Dons forbid it."

"And so they carry on the trade behind the backs of the Spanish authorities?" said Douglas.

"Some of them, yes. Why, four years ago I took away a large number of seals which sold in Canton at a thousand per cent. profit, and all gave for them was a lot of cheap jewelry and some silver watches; but the Dons never found it out, ha, ha, ha!"

"And do all missionaries break the laws like that?" inquired Douglas.

"There are always some fools among the best of people," the captain replied sententiously, and walked away.

Douglas felt ill at ease. The captain's words disturbed him. One of the padres was his mother's brother—the Superior of the Santa Clara Mission—whom he came to visit, but he had never before been at Monterey, and the thought of coming in contact with the people there charmed him, though he might have preferred to visit them under different conditions.

It had grown very late, and the captain, giving Douglas command, retired to his cabin, gleefully rubbing his hands in anticipation of a good bargain with the padres. Douglas leaned against the mast, and gazed toward the coast of California, which had no lighthouse to shed its friendly rays to guide the strange mariners.

"How they will stare at us over there!" he mused. "From what I have heard, this must be an enchanting country. I wonder how the people will receive us? Perchance they will ask us those Homeric questions—'Who are you, from what nation and what country? Are you a merchant or a pirate?' What answer can I give them? Ah? I shall say, 'I am a traveler of the seas; I long for the golden sun at dawn and greet him in the morning. I watch the stars and contemplate the tranquil light of the night. I brave the billows and the storm, and measure my strength with the sweeping gale; the breeze lulls me to sleep, and then I dream of home—of the land far, far away.' What will they say, I wonder?"

Thus he mused while the fresh breeze played in his curly locks. Standing like a god of ancient Greece, he dreamed of happiness, the nature of which was a mystery. His heart was brave and calm, virginally innocent; his path had not been crossed by a woman.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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19

they whisper the lesser calamities of a great war, or be called to predict.

The fair Governor, in this picture, wearing a sombrero and a wide-brimmed hat, is the daughter of Don Francisco Tapia, wealthy landowner, and many festivities, in which General Tapia, and the general local, are the order of the day.

In addition to her many accomplishments, Governor Tapia

Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A.M.

Motto: Because your own little patch of sky is overclouded is no reason why your friend should share your gloom. Move on, get out of the shadow and into the sunshine. Just the effort will make you feel better.—[Lloyd.]

Clairvoyance.

IT MAY be stated briefly that both clairvoyance and clairaudience are legitimately within the sphere of psychic phenomena, but are wholly independent of disembodied spirits. There is quite a question among investigators of psychic phenomena as to the existence of what is known as "independent clairvoyance." Dr. Thomas J. Hudson was loath to believe in it. He frankly admitted that he did not believe in the genuineness of the power; that he had never been able to locate the boundary line between telepathy and clairvoyance; that they are divided only by their names; that he had looked in vain for the indubitable evidence of the reality of the power of independent clairvoyance. He said: "I do not say it does not exist. I do not know. But I do say that I have seen nothing that cannot be referred to telepathy for a full and complete explanation."

This was his conclusion at the close of his investigations as recorded in his "Law of Psychic Phenomena"—published in 1893. But when I talked the matter over with him in 1899 he modified his statement by saying "in almost every case that has come to my notice I have found that telepathy offers a satisfactory explanation."

I fully agree to this statement, but it is that "almost" which admits of a possibility of its existence. I question if the word "clairvoyance" (clear seeing) is the proper word to use; yet I know of none better to express the condition. There are cases where one apparently sees (clairvoyant) and hears (clairaudient,) but does not actually see and hear? Of course not, objectively. No more than does the blind man who halts before impending danger. He "senses" it—not with any of the fine physical senses, but with the sixth sense. He does not become clairvoyant nor clairaudient, but clairsentient.

Telepathy, as we are aware, is the communication between subjective minds, but we should not lose sight of the fact that telepathy deals with only past and present occurrences, while clairvoyance is not so limited but extends its observations into the field of the future. Telepathy, therefore, while it accounts for much that is credited to clairvoyance, cannot reveal anything that is not already in the mind of another; hence cannot account for true clairvoyance.

What is Clairvoyance?

IT IS a power or faculty of the subjective mind. What is that faculty? The power to see that which is not within the range of the objective vision. I am using the word "see" in the general acceptance of that term, but I think "perceive" the better word. The subjective mind perceives intuitively, and intuitive knowledge is absolute—there is no wavering or shadow of a doubt.

How does the subjective give to us the result of that soul perception? Our objective knowledge of what is perceived subjectively comes to us in one of three ways: (1) by impression, (2) by dreams, (3) by a psychic or a medium.

The medium will inform you that the message comes from a discarnate spirit, but that does not make it so. A psychic would not say so because a psychic knows that it is telepathically received from your subjective mind, but failed to reach your objective consciousness. It is a case of giving back to you that which you yourself do know—subjectively but not objectively.

Just a word. Keep away from professional clairvoyants who tell you that you are a psychic, that you have wonderful mediumistic powers which are undeveloped, that they would be able to bring about that development in a few sittings, etc., etc. It is true you may be a psychic with certain undeveloped power, but let that power unfold by degrees, which it will do, in your particular case, an occasion demands it. My faith cannot be shaken in clairvoyance, but it is very weak in clairvoyants. I purpose showing you, however, that when that power manifests itself in a non-professional as a

result of light hypnosis, it can always be depended upon for accuracy, as there is no mercenary motive back of it. It is the high self revealing that which the lower self, so to speak, should know.

Clairvoyance or Telepathy?

IGIVE, herewith, an illustration—the first experience of one of my pupils who never dreamed of the latent power possessed by her. In this illustration I shall leave it with you as an open question—clairvoyance or telepathy?

In one of my classes in San Antonio, Tex., a lady was very desirous of ascertaining whether she possessed clairvoyant power. She importuned so persistently that I was impressed that she was impelled in the matter, that her subjective mind contained information that she had not been able to receive objectively when in her normal condition. (No, true clairvoyance is not abnormal, but supernormal.) The subsequent developments proved the correctness of my impression. In order to give a practical demonstration to the class, I passed her into light hypnosis and we awaited developments. I made the suggestion that if she possessed any clairvoyant powers she could go anywhere she chose provided she held the desire with a quiescent concentration—not with intensity.

But a few moments elapsed ere she passed the border line between hypnosis and clairvoyance. She said: "Why, here I am back in my old home once more (Muscatine, Iowa.) Many changes have taken place and father has passed away since I was last here." There was a lull for a moment and then she said: "Oh, I see, I see." Questioning her she said: "I see the papers, regarding the property, that father put away so carefully. He died without telling any of us about them and, thus far, all search for them has been without avail." This test was before a large class, seven of whom were ministers.

Suffice it to say, without going into details, in due time all her statements were verified. By just a word I called her back to her normal condition, when she, feeling that she had, indeed, been absent, said: "I am ready to come back." Please note this expression, as it has much to do with an important subject hereafter to be introduced.

Let us reason together for a moment. Was this clairvoyance or telepathy? I think it plausible, possible and even probable, that ere the death of the father he had been in telepathic communication with his daughter. Neither being objectively conscious of the fact, the knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing papers lay dormant in the subjective mind of the daughter. We really should not say that it was not telepathy if it can be thus accounted for; nor should we deny the possibility of clairvoyance. If clairvoyance, then the subjective mind clearly perceived the changes that had taken place and the putting away of the papers. Of one thing we may rest assured—she perceived without having so much as a shadow of a doubt as to the accuracy of the perception.

A Word to the Wise.

THIS is a matter in which you should make haste slowly. It is much easier to awaken the subjective power than it is to control it. All is well so long as the objective has control, but not so when the subjective gains supremacy beyond the power of the objective to say: "Thus far and no farther."

Not long ago a well-known educator in California extended his investigations to the extent that he heard voices from "across the border." Believing them to be the voices of the departed he lost his mental poise, reason abdicated her throne, and he ended life's fitful dream by his own hand. Beware.

A Man's Best Years?

THAT depends. It depends, largely, on what his youth was—the time for laying the foundation. It also depends upon the nature of his work and something of his

stamina, or staying powers; also, as to whether he has mastered his environments or allowed them to master him. Hugo Munsterberg places the high-water mark at 50 years; Dr. Wiley thinks a man's best work should be done after he is 60; while Dr. Oster claims that little original and valuable work is done after the age of 40. As for my own humble opinion, I am quite firmly convinced that a man does not reach his prime of intellectual strength and lucidity until he arrives at the half-way house—three score and ten.

This life problem is very much like a Marathon, and should be decided accordingly. On the one hand it is not a question of years, but of condition—mentally and physically. How did he pass the seventieth milestone, old and decrepit or vigorously? On the other hand, it is not a question as to the time he made, but what was his condition? Did he collapse or did he finish strong as he passed the half-way house?

Stretching a Point.

ONE meal a day, a hearty one, is enough to run the human machinery twenty-four hours. But two coalings stations are better than one—morning and evening or, as some prefer, noon and evening; however, I think the latter is not so good as the former—the division of time being in favor of the former plan.

One meal a day. Yes, but not such a meal as is taken by a London physician who indulged not only to his heart's desire, but to his stomach's capacity. Here we have it. Every afternoon he proceeded to Dolly's Chophouse, in Paternoster Row, where after a few trifles to whet his appetite, such as a dozen or so oysters, soup and a chicken, he attacked a large porterhouse steak, accompanied by a plentiful supply of potatoes, and washed down by a quart of strong ale. A glass of brandy to aid digestion, and he was ready to give his lectures, lasting several hours. Strange, strange to what extreme some people will go, and still more strange what the human system will endure.

Not only do we eat too much, but too hastily. A prominent restaurant man says: "Many boys and men rush in here and eat a piece of pie and drink a cup of coffee in one minute. I kept a record for a week and found that the average time to consume a meal is seven and one-fourth minutes." Mastication, it appears, is rapidly becoming a lost art.

Leanness.

THIS is caused generally by lack of power in the digestive organs to digest and assimilate the fat-producing elements of food. First, you should restore digestion. To do this it is necessary to know the cause and then remove it. If you have been eating too hastily; or when tired, nervous and anxious over business cares; or eating wrong combination of foods; or eating too much; or masticating insufficiently; or, possibly, guilty of all of these, the remedy is—stop it. Take plenty of sleep—eight hours, if possible—take moderate exercise, drink an abundance of cold water—two glasses before breakfast, one or two glasses of hot water one and one-half hours before your hearty 6-o'clock dinner. Should any indigestible substance be left in the stomach that is in a state of fermentation, the hot water will remove it and thus prevent interference with your hearty meal. Chuck all your business cares under the table if you were foolish enough to bring them home with you. Get home early enough to rest fifteen minutes or more before eating. I mean rest—a thorough relaxing of mind and body. Bathe daily, be optimistic, cultivate jolly people, do a Marathon when anyone tries to unload on you. Have your mind enough at ease to know what you are eating. Taste it with your mind. Don't forget to praise the cook—it will help your digestion.

How's Your Heart?

IF YOU do not know how it is and it never troubles you and you don't know you have any—as far as anything unusual or abnor-

mal is concerned—you do not interfere with it to run you 300 years on it. You must remember, however, that need looking after, but that need looking after, more often than this little bundle of weight, normally, overcomes the particular adaptability of the force exerted by the heart. It is the matter of gentleness, in and efficiency. And I have seen attendants whose character is the opposite.

Of all the structural weaknesses physiology notes are most of the heart. With only about six ounces of blood in the system, and it is utterly unsuited to it as some weak, delicate woman should not during an hour this single thing 10,000 times—not merely because she will strong and endurance to fulfill her functions, but because ill health in

is communicated in number. A woman who is indifferent merely as a housemaid to do this, or for the housemaid to do this, than 140 years is a "lady" therefore take care of your heart.

Why He is Vigorous. **I**t is a point upon which the non-
diplomated should say the non-diplomated
are—or should be—only
as regards her white-capped
attendants, who have watched the professional at
the limit of the sick, and have seen her
and vigor.

"My health and energy
years of age are usually
there are numberless services—
very little ones—left more or
discretion of the nurse. And taking some exercise of
which the welfare or even
the patient depends. There can be
that life, upon occasions, flickers
of some small thing that might
not be an arraignment of the
problem, it is merely a little
all these sports is natural
joy them.

"The use of doublets
for me only as
weather, or when I am
from getting my exercise
Under such circumstances
and safety of her patient.
In fulfilling her duties me
she may have done everything
or attending physician.

"When I am sick
generally answer, making
full allowance of sleep,
of any stimulant visit
the patient that the professional
with physicians, and studied
and their books. Coupled
had a psychic sense that was
young in its correctness with sick
in the nature of their ailments,
some food and relatives
alcoholic liquors; she ate
Having called upon in the
night by a sick neighbor, she
in the dark, and arriving at the
her patient, has been herself surprised
she had selected the proper

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to trust to her intuitions is
many women mistake a species
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is trust to her reasoning. Positive
and common sense are the
and they will not be beguiled into it.
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Plain True
and Simple.

Body Hygienes.

mal is concerned—you are all right. You do not interfere with it in any way. You run you 300 years or it could not affect you. You must remember, however, that there are other parts of the body which are more important than the heart. The fact that an over-weighted, more delicate or less strong person is more subject to disease than this little bundle of muscle and bone, normally, over eleven months of age, is due to the particular adaptability of the heart. I have seen many cases of men who could not lift 120 tons one foot high every hour. This it does without any strain or difficulty. And I have seen men who have worn out by the effort.

Of all the structural members of the body physiology none is more important than the heart. With each stroke about six ounces of blood goes through the system, and as it does so it is necessary to keep it at some forty times every minute. An adult woman should not during an hour this implies that she will do nearly because she will do more than 100,000 times in a day. Strength and endurance to fulfill her work are communicated in number.

Considering the fact that all women are—or should be—only potential mothers, it is better than the letter of her mother to realize that it means something to be a good heart. Remember, more than 140 years is a "Medical Record." Therefore take care of your heart.

Why We Are Vigorous.

Mrs. CHARLES W. ELIOT, professor of Harvard University, 77, explains how he has maintained his vigor:

"My health and capacity for years of age are unusually good. I owe this result to a good concentration in eating and drinking, taking some exercise and not smoking, and the constant use of alcohol, coffee, tea and tobacco.

"Since I was 12 years old, my health has been excellent. I have been walking, riding horseback, rowing, sailing, to which, after added riding a bicycle. I am now 77, and all these sports in moderation joy them.

"The use of dumb-bells and dumb-bells is the psychological motivation of the patient's recovery, and let him know it.

"If you have not already done so, instruct yourself in the preparation of a variety of delicate dishes, easily digested, and prepare this food yourself.

Cultivate Repose in Yourself, and Create It for Your Charge.

"Forget yourself in your service. Nevertheless see to it that you have your meals regularly, and your rest also, if possible. Nursing agrees with women. It develops their muscular system, and aids digestion because of the plentiful exercise, and consequent deeper breathing.

to redress the bed. The linen should be changed daily.

"Let the bed be a single one, and have it so placed that you may pass all around it.

"Keep the air the sick person breathes as pure as the air outside without chilling him.

"Never heat the sick room by gas or oil. Open vessels of clean water should be kept in the room, particularly when heated by steam or hot air. These vessels should be emptied down the toilet, and removed at least twice a day. An open grate or stove grates affords the most sanitary heating.

"Empty at once and disinfect any vessel containing excretion of any kind from the patient. Likewise remove from the room any soiled linen, and drop it into a disinfectant solution.

"Keep the patient's face, the eyes, the nostrils, and the interior and exterior of the mouth clean and refreshed.

"Do not allow anything that the patient is to take internally to stand uncovered. Have one of the small ice coolers made for such times in the room.

"In bathing the patient, temper the water to his comfort, watching the reaction which follows. Sometimes, when soap is not used, a very little vinegar in the water proves refreshing. Do not overdo the matter of bathing, as it may rob the patient of strength. The patient may be bathed in a recumbent position, and gently and in sections, care being taken not to wet the bedding.

"Admit light and sunshine as rapidly as the condition of the patient will permit.

"When a patient sleeps do not awaken him for any cause, save the doctor's order.

"Do not whisper in the sick room.

"Do not go about with an absolutely soundless tread. This, as well as the whispering, are likely to create nervous alarm in the patient.

"Don't talk loudly or discuss the patient's symptoms in his presence. A low, pleasant voice, a buoyant step, a bright, cheerful face above a dainty, fresh frock, will work wonders.

"Be happy, have a real faith in your patient's recovery, and let him know it.

"If you have not already done so, instruct yourself in the preparation of a variety of delicate dishes, easily digested, and prepare this food yourself.

"Cultivate repose in yourself, and create it for your charge.

"Forget yourself in your service. Nevertheless see to it that you have your meals regularly, and your rest also, if possible. Nursing agrees with women. It develops their muscular system, and aids digestion because of the plentiful exercise, and consequent deeper breathing.

Fatality of Scalp Wounds.

During the Civil War records were preserved of 7739 cases of gunshot scalp wounds. Of these it was found that 162 patients died, 1186 were discharged, and 6391 recovered. But as the 1186 patients discharged included many who were mustered out on expiration of their service, or who failed to return from furlough, or who deserted, a nearer approximation to exact truth is the statement that 162 died, 522 were discharged on certificates of physical disability and 7055 probably recovered. The death rate of gunshot wounds of the integuments of the cranium during the late war was, therefore, about 2.09, or nearly one fatal case in forty-eight.

Sugar Heals Wounds.

[New York American:] Prof. Geheimrath G. Magnus of the General Hospital of Munich, Germany, has demonstrated that sugar, when properly used, is the best thing in the world for sick or ailing tissues. It is, he says, a disinfectant superior to any of the popular poisons, such as mercury, carbolic acid, zinc and other numerous and commonly-used toxic dressings for wounds. Prof. Magnus has now used sugar in the treatment of injuries for five months with the most promising outcome. Instead of inducing fermentation, infections and putrefactions, as has hitherto been asserted, it really prevents such complications in wounds if the sugar itself has been first thoroughly sterilized. Sugar applied to the sore spot not only dissolves any clots or crusts present, but it particularly stimulates the tissues to protect themselves from the

invasion of the germs that cause blood poisoning.

Sugar induces fluids to form in the wound which aid materially in washing and rinsing away the foreign and contagious matter. It is favorable, also, for healing the injuries, and deodorizes the spot better than any of the well-known remedies.

Moreover, Dr. Magnus has discovered in his experiments that the human body is able to not only enjoy, but tolerate, such strong sugar solutions. He even went so far as to offer himself for tests. He injected, for example, a 10 per cent. solution of sugar in water into his own arm. At the same time he gave his other arm an equal amount of salt water. There was no unpleasant effect whatsoever in either instance.

These investigations of the Munich physician show that sugar is both harmless and antiseptic. It confirms the researches of an older savant, Dr. Kuhn, who maintained against great skepticism, as well as unjust accusations of quackery, that sugar applied in the treatment of such inflammatory troubles as "peritonitis" will help materially toward its cure.

Dr. Magnus applied sugar lotions and dried sugar to ulcers of the legs, sores on the hands and open wounds generally, and during the several months of his rigid tests he has been uniformly successful under its influences in healing them all.

A New Heart Stimulant.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] Dr. L. G. Rowntree, a young scientist of Johns Hopkins University, who formerly practiced in Camden, N. J., has discovered that South American toads secrete a particularly virulent venom in the large glands on each side of the head. When attacked they have the power of ejecting this poison with deadly effect.

It is estimated that a dose of one-thousandth of a gram will throw a guinea pig into violent convulsions and ultimately cause death. The deadliness of this toxin closely approximates that of the protein extract of the castor bean, called "ricin," hitherto the most deadly poison known. The scientific name for these creatures is *aguamarina*. They are said to reach sometimes a length of eight inches and to prey upon field rats and small birds.

Dr. Rowntree discovered in experimenting that the poison is a heart stimulant, acting directly upon the cardiac muscle when administered in sufficient dilution. It is declared that in the future this drug will supplement digitalis and other heart stimulants because of its greater potency and the ease with which quantities of it can be obtained.

Hitherto reptilian or amphibian venom never has been extensively used in medical practice, as it is prone to cause what is known as "haemolysis," or destruction of the red blood corpuscles and subsequent fatal anemia. Dr. Rowntree thinks he has solved this problem, for he says his preparation exhibits none of these properties.

Thinks Neatness Delays Age.

[New York Medical Journal:] Neatness, bathing and massage are recommended to men past middle age who would avoid manifestations of decline by Dr. I. L. Nascher of Boston, who says:

"The improvement in the general appearance has a profound psychic influence, not only directly through the stimulation of the sense of pride in appearance, but indirectly through the flattering comments which it arouses. This important measure is generally neglected by men, yet aside from the beneficial psychic influence, for aesthetic reasons alone the old man should endeavor to make himself appear as attractive as possible. This does not mean that he should resort to the artificial devices that middle-aged and elderly women employ to enhance their charms. It does mean that the old man should stimulate the surface circulation by means of baths and massage, remove wrinkles and folds by inunction with animal fats, try to stimulate the growth of hair on the head and remove hair from abnormal situations as the ears, use a cane and wear braces to overcome the tendency to stoop, employ harmless cosmetic measures to improve his appearance, and, above all, observe a sense of neatness in dress. Instead of decrying such a course as vanity, it should be encouraged as a laudable effort to maintain a youthful spirit."

Curious Things About It and How We Abuse It.

BROOKS AND BROOKLETS

[From "Brain and Brawn," edited by Harry Ellington Brook, published by the Naturopathic Publishing Company, Los Angeles:]

Gambling.

Gambling is one of the three "unavoidable evils" (not "necessary evils") to which I have previously referred, the others being prostitution and alcohol. Gambling is a worse vice than either of the two others mentioned. There is hope for the sensualist; there is hope for the drunkard, but when a man is a confirmed gambler he is usually hopeless.

Flesh-pot Reminders.

If you think you must have something to remind you of the flesh pots of Egypt, there are appetizing foods in the market—or you may easily make them yourself—composed of mixtures of peanuts and cereals. Some of these bear a great resemblance in flavor to meat, but they are free of "grease."

Our Methods Absurd.

If you eat only sufficient to restore waste and furnish so much of the heat and energy as is not stored up in sleep, you will find you need only a little regular daily exercise to keep you in perfect health. Our present system—or lack of system—is an absurd waste of health, time and money.

Fat-Reducing Fakes.

Seven women, weighing together 1700 pounds, appeared in Denver, as witnesses against a fat-reducing concern. There is only one safe and sure method of reducing flesh. It is through almentation and elimination. There must be less ingestion of fat-forming foods—fats, starches and sweets—and more elimination of the waste products from the lungs, bowels, kidneys and skin. The same method which decreases surplus weight will increase deficient weight. In other words, a normal life will restore normal conditions. And there is no other way.

The Mentally Sick.

Many inmates of insane asylums are more sane than many of those on the outside. The increase in insanity of late years is alarming, but not astonishing. It is becoming more and more of a serious problem what to do with these unfortunates.

Inefficient Inspection.

Federal inspectors pass diseased meat as freely as in the days before the "Jungle." No wonder ptomaine poisoning is common.

Man Still Brutal.

Fiendish Bulgarian atrocities again show that what we call "civilization" is a very thin veneer over the primitive human brute.

Fate of the Truthful Man.

An editor in Missouri who started a paper to "tell the absolute truth" was found dead in his room at the end of three weeks. I shall have to be careful.

Pernicious Prudery.

The ideas of the average man or woman of this generation as to what is indecent or improper are quite as mysteriously remarkable and incomprehensible as the ways of Providence. Broadly, it may be said that any serious honest reference to sex subjects, for the purpose of warning and educating, is indecent, while suggestive and lewd plays and novels are "chic" and popular.

HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still tells how to cure chronic diseases, through health advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook also edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

[Saturday, August 16, 1913.]

escott.

Products of the Poets and Humorists.

LITTLE POEMS.

Sang the Sea to Bermuda.
Innocent, and do you think
It is your walls of brittle reef
That quell my warriors at your brink?
Oh, innocent beyond belief!
There have been cliffs of stoutest rock
Which I have leveled, ground to dust:
Not in your strength to stand the shock
But in my mercy trust.

Artless one, do you believe
It is your sands of snowy white
That make my somber shuttles weave
Such miracles of blue delight?
There have been ports that bribed my waves
Which I have painted brown as rust:
Not in your skill to tempt my slaves
But in my magic trust.
—[Richard Butler Glaenzer, in International.]

Maddening Advice.
When the mercury climbs
To the hundred mark,
And the public feels
That in madness stark
Is its only end,
It would slay the fool
Who comes along
And says: "Keep cool."

When instead of peace,
The world's agog,
And each step toward
Some business bog,
And heat and toll
Aches bring each brow,
Tis a jar to hear,
"Don't worry now!"

The heat's enough
In summertime
To drive a man
To any crime,
But other plagues
Must torment thrice:
Mosquitoes, flies,
And fool advice.
—[Baltimore American.]

Wishes.

I wish I were a daisy,
A bobbing in the sun;
I wish I were a little horse,
Let loose to prance and run;
I wish I were a swallow.
But most of all I wish
That I were one long, silver-specked
And sickly, finny fish!

Oh, if I were a daisy,
I'd nod and bow all day;
And if I were a little horse,
I'd gallop far away;
And if I were a swallow,
I'd fly. But oh, I wish
The most to wriggle in the sea,
A cold, queer, silent fish!
—[Fannie Stearns Davis, in Youth's Companion.]

Lotus.

On the lotus leaf of love I lay,
A drop of dew I trembled there,
Then slid into the shrouding clay,
But heaven is round me everywhere.
—[Beatrice Irwin, in International.]

RHEUMATISM although incurable by all ordinary methods promptly disappears when attacked by **OXYGEN** which unites with poisons in the blood, causing them to be rapidly eliminated from the body.

That is the secret of the amazing results of the treatment which causes every cell of your body to absorb this life-giving element in immense quantities until your whole system vibrates with strength and vitality.

We may most positively it gives you the best chance of recovery the world has found.

Let us prove to YOU what we say is TRUE. One call at our office will CONVINCE YOU, and we cordially invite you to either call or write for FREE LITERATURE.

OXYPATHOR CO., 525 Van Nuys Building, Glendale and Spring. Phone F4504, Los Angeles.

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vice: City I

and I do, that it went well, the bill has no objection to the public will be adopted.

The Mayor makes no secret of it that there can be no increase of the tax levied by himself to meet the educational fund, requiring property owners to pay so much a acre for all extensions, which same cause is not only a burden, but makes a mortgage of a little house, and the water. It is a rule of the law of mortgagors.

BUREAU-MONTE CARMEL.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

President Whiffen has called a conference of the members of the City Council and of the interested business leaders to discuss the subject of a bond issue for the purpose of providing for the construction of new fire stations. Mr. Whiffen gave on his vacation to the City Councilmen. Notwithstanding, nothing has been done today, there is close connection between interests and persons, the latter being the most representing the Council in public service matters. It is intended to act at the election of October 18, and consider this plan then can be done. It will be necessary to have a sufficient number of people willing to go to the city and prove their identification. The amount of \$100,000 has not been determined upon by Mr. Whiffen. Instead, the conference will be called the County Public Service Commission, Public Utilities Commission, and the like.

LIQUORIC INCREASE.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

The plan of President Whiffen the City Council for increasing the beer license fees was unanimously adopted yesterday. It simply commends the members to the assessment of the fees they believe the fees should be increased, leaving the magnitude of the increase to future discussion. The public, however, as may be readily gathered, that this should be done now, devolving the power from the members for the members of the resolution was embodied the provision referring it to the committee of which, and as President Whiffen goes on his vacation after today the resolution and hearings to be conducted by interested parties will be delayed no longer.

During the discussion of the new liquor license, Commissioner Bowes said it was a question in his mind whether in increasing the fees he were not increasing the monopoly, to such an extent, as the city had grown with great proportions since the rate was fixed, he thought the increase was feasible.

"I have talked with Honor and McNamee," said Whiffen, "and they have informed me that Los Angeles is without exception the best liquor town in the United States, and I believe the fees should be at least doubled. The beer sales are only paying a license of \$2 a month, and I believe they ought to be \$50 a month. I notice that one of the brewers is a very thin spirit to get rid of his money, and I think he ought to pay more of it to the city. Otherwise, men will come here and pay that, and get them out of New York, and all that, but I don't care anything of the kind. We might suppose in which the license would be different, but I don't know. They are worth more down here on Spring street than they are up on Main street."

Langdon declared that the fees should grow as the population grows, \$100 for a saloon license and \$100 for a brewer's license. A city like Los Angeles, where there are no fees, is over \$100, and it is certainly very wrong.

Bentall expressed himself as in favor of an increase, but not double the present rate. Bryant was in favor of cutting the fact that the city had to pay big rents. Shewell mentioned the idea of spreading the cost among other cities, though suggesting no increase in the number of licenses, and that would do much more.

HARBOUR PROGRAM.**WHARF PAVING BEGINS TODAY.**

Work will be commenced today the paving of municipal wharf No. 1 by the Harbor Commission. This section will be covered in 40x1200 feet, which will then be covered with 1000 cubic yards of crushed stone, with two inches of asphalt. The commissioners announced that should the Panama Canal be completed at once, harbor will then be ready to handle the transhipment.

The General Pipeline Company issued the announcement that the end of its loading terminal will be still at once and it will be able to accommodate the largest number of ships without delay.

By the sale of \$4400 worth of bonds yesterday the local insurance company was raised to \$113,000, which is sufficient to give the confidence of Los Angeles people in the investment.

CITY HALL BRIEFS.**ELIMINATION OF BEGGARS.**

The Municipal Charities Committee yesterday submitted to the City Council an ordinance prohibiting any person from soliciting alms on the streets of the city, and providing that there shall be no solicitation of charitable aid or aid of the same without permit from the commission. Also that only regular church organizations may hold fairs or banquets for the sake of charities without a like permit.

The Council passed a resolution and referred it to the Finance Committee, demanding that other inducements and gratuities be furnished for the use of the Committee.

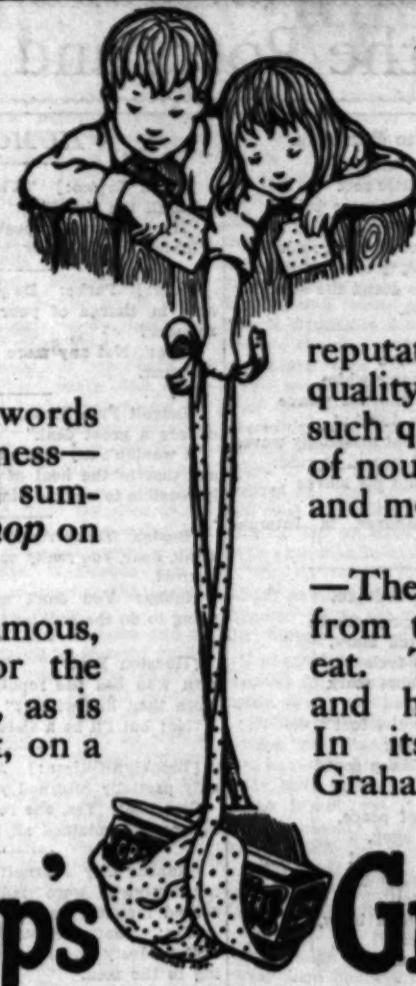
The report on the City Tax Com-

Graham Crackers**Bishop's**

—And how much the word **Bishop** means on a package of Grahams.

—The fullest meaning of such words as—**quality**—**purity**—**freshness**—**goodness**—**daintiness**—are all summed up in the one word **Bishop** on a Graham Cracker package.

—The name **Bishop** is just as famous, just as much a guarantee for the quality of a Graham Cracker, as is the best known name on a hat, on a jewelry box or on a shoe.



—And the only way Bishop has made this reputation is by producing a Graham Cracker superior to others.

—And **Bishop** keeps its reputation by keeping up this high quality. And a Graham Cracker of such quality means a Graham Cracker of nourishment, of high food value, and most delightful eating.

—The best food a child can have from the time it is old enough to eat. The best food to make strong and healthy and sturdy children. In its sanitary package, Bishop's Graham—ten cents.

Bishop & Company

Bishop's Graham — Crackers —



Rich
Aromatic
Delicious
and it
Never Varies

Steel Cut-Chaffless

CARPENTERS, MECHANICS,

Skilled Workers of All Kinds
Buy Your TOOLS at

HELLMAN'S

We carry a complete assortment of all the leading brands of TOOLS.

GOOD TOOLS

and we are confident that we can satisfy any tool requirements in the city.

Every tool is guaranteed as to material and workmanship and is warranted to be accurate.

JAMES W. HELLMAN
719 SOUTH SPRING
Open Saturday Evenings

street for operating gambling devices. It is understood by Prosecutor Minno that other stores tucked out at the ends of our lines are running similar devices, and further investigations will be made.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

The postal savings department at the post office yesterday showed \$354

Thanks to a disciplinary education.

"Cawfield said they looked good and at the corner of the present Lake Shore avenue and Patton street he and I, in November, 1893, began sinking the first oil well on the Pacific Coast, with simple picks and shovels. That well went down 105 feet, but we got oil. Remember neither one of us had ever seen an oil well, let alone

ration of the condition of friendless boys and girls.

Previous to the birth of this larger interest in behalf of humanity, the oil magnate found much pleasure in the breeding of fine horses and to the last deplored the fact that the automobile was driving out man's hobby. Long a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club, he donated a large

sum to the club with all

modern appliances.

He died in 1907.

The Best of

Chicago and North